B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

VOL. XIII NO. 215— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscr pts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Sept.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,304
10th ,,	CHINA		7,462
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,963
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,088
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISARI-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50. and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "Chins" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th ,,	Cargo Steamer	
18th Febry.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,274
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

*Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
15th Sep	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	9,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

11th Sept.	VITA	Buseh via Karachi
12th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.
16th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa
16th ,,	BANDRA	Buseh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Mondays have meantime been suspended; but be resumed on the 28th September.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru,	S. Kuba,	5975	8th Sep.	16th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya,	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No 22279 Telegrams YUSEN.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT

of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS,

in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line. AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farrington Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like ound cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE
Rs. 100
Guaranteed Option Policy
ISSUED BY THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)
IS THE LATEST AND BEST SCHEME
FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR ONE'S OLD AGE & FAMILY
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION
Head Office: 214, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Allum, Bharucha & Co., Managers.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3500 of 1924.

PRAGJI DAYAL HARIANI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

ESMAILBHOY VIRJI MADHANI and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 9th day of October, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Mazgaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 484 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Old No. 10, New No. 316233 and Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 1B1/3697 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/464, Mazgaon Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward No. 4842(2) and Street No. 2a and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the deceased mortgagor, on or towards the West by the said Mount Road, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Mrs. D'Lima and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Warden.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag: Commissioner.

C24017

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency No. 343 of 1922.

Re: NANDAL VISHWANATH BHOOP, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, Lately, a Cloth Merchant, doing business in the name of Bhoop and Co., and now Unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd November, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C24044

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SIR GOKULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Kt., of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a retired High Court, Pleader, residing at Lamington Road, alias New Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased.

1. LADY PARSONBAI, widow of Sir Gokuldas K. Parekh Kt., 2. MANEKHBAI, wife of Maganlal C. Mehta and (3) NARMADASHANKER PARVATISHANKER VAKIL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Nos. 1 and 2 being without occupation and No. 3 a Solicitor High Court, the Executrices and Executor respectively named in the Will of the said deceased, all residing at New Queen's Road, alias Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of August, 1925.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C24041

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2865 of 1924.

KHANU SHARIFFA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDJI VASSONJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Friday, the 11th day of September, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces of parcels of khoti land or ground, situate at Villa Parle in the Sub-district of Bandra, in the district Thana as per following particulars:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No	Area. Acre.	G. Yds.	Sq. m e	Assess
1130	70	Out of 2	0	0-1½	225	0-	2-9
1130	,,	,,	0	0-2½	285	0-	4-0
1130	,,	31 & 34	0	0-3½	402	0-	8-0
1130	,,	out of 35	0	0-3½	398	0-	8-0
1130	,,	out of 35	0	0-6	727	0-	14-0
1130	,,	36	0	0-2½	289	0-	5-0
1130	,,	out of 37	0	0-4	485	0-	10-8
1130	72	0	out of 16	0-	½	63	0 .0-6
1130	72	0	out of 18	0-	9	1011	0 -7-0
1130	72	0	out of 19	0-	5¼	644	0 4-3
1130	72	0	out of 19	0-	2	215	0- 2-0
1130	72	0	out of 20	0-	1¼	153	0- 1-0
				1-3	¾	4895	4-2-1
1187	70	5 & 6		0-	5¼		0-13-0

Survey No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area, Acre.	G. yds.	Sq.	Assessment
1187	70	7		0-2½			0- 6-0
1187	,,	30		0-5			0-12 0
1187	,,	33		0-¾			0- 2-0
1187	,,	3		0-2½			0- 5-0
				0-15¾			

For further particulars and conditions for sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Commissioner.

A true copy.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C28857

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2057 of 1925.

KAIKHUSHRU BAPUJI DOCTOR Plaintiff.

vs.

BRIJMOHANDAS LAXMINARAYAN, (2) THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD., and (3) FRAMJI P. COMMISSARIAT ..... Defendants

To.

FRAMJI P. COMMISSARIAT, Esqr., (The 3rd defendant abovenamed.)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against amongst others you the abovenamed 3rd defendant praying for a declaration that the pledge of the scrip mentioned in the plaint is void and inoperative and for an order that the 1st defendant do hand over the said scrip to the plaintiff and for an interim injunction against the first defendant from getting transferred and the 2nd defendants from transferring the said scrip to the name of the first defendant or of any other person and that in the alternative and without prejudice to the above for an order that the first defendant do hand over the said scrip to the plaintiff on payment of Rs. 28,000 after giving credit for any security or set off to which the third defendant may become entitled to as against the first defendant and that in the alternative a decree may be passed in favour of the plaintiff against you the third defendant for such sum as the plaintiff may be held liable to pay to the 1st defendant to redeem the said shares and for costs. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 14th October, 1925, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff with your witnesses and you are hereby to take further notice that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1925.

Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

24040

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED — A qualified SCIENCE TEACHER for the Municipal A. V. School, Bagalkot, on Rs. 70 per month. Applications with testimonials, if any, must reach the undersigned within 25th September, 1925.

(Sd.) B. R. NARGUNDKAR,
Chairman, School Committee,
Bagalkot City Municipality.

Bagalkot, 31-8-1925.

24032

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1256 of 1925.

Re: KESHOWJI GOPALJI & CO., a firm carrying on business at Musjid Bunder Road Mandvi ...Adjudged Insolvents

Ex parte: MONJI BHAVANJI ...Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Keshvji Gopalji & Co., a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Officer of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1925.

C24043

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that a FANCY FAIR will be held on the Waranasi Bai Sarai Grounds from 31-10-1925 to 14-11-1925 on the happy occasion of the 36th Birthday of His Highness Maharaj-Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur.

It is expected that merchants dealing in Fancy and costly goods specially in cloth, jewellery, utensils, horses and cattle, etc., will take this opportunity of presenting their goods to the public at Indore on the above occasion.

In addition to the Special Police and Fire Brigade Bandobasta which will be maintained to safeguard the property of the merchants at the fair, Facilities regarding Customs Duty and Electric Lights, etc., will be given. Special plots will be reserved for electric-wheels, See-Saws, Cinema, Circus and Theatrical Companies, etc. Horses and Cattle will also be suitably accommodated.

Prizes in the shape of gold, silver and bronze Medals and Certificates will be awarded to various classes of goods at the Fair.

Persons desirous of bringing in their goods for the Fair are requested to apply to the undersigned, at least 15 days in advance for accommodation, etc., and should come over and occupy stalls 5 days in advance of the Fair.

(Sd.) GULAM MOHAMMAD
DILER JANG BAHADUR,
Special Officer.

Sivigunj Main Road,
Bungalow No. 70,
Dated 7th September, 1925.

C24038

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on or before the 25th September, 1925, for fitting up of Electric Lights, etc., at the Fancy Fair to be held on the Waranasi Bai Sarai Grounds from 31st October, 1925, to 14th November, 1925, in connection with the 36th Birthday Celebrations of His Highness Maharaj Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shri Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur of Indore. Details if necessary may be obtained from the undersigned.

The tenders may be either for mere fitting or for power or for both combined and may be made to include Lighting also by Petrol and Kerosine in units of five hundred (500) Candle Power and over. The lights are expected to be of all size and powers and total number of such lights may be taken as 15000 at least.

(Sd.) GULAM MOHAMMAD,
DILAR JANG BAHADUR,
Special Officer.

Siyagunj Main Road,
Bungalow No. 70.

C24039

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s. s. "TOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 8th September, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CEYLON.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Government of Ceylon from past students of the Bombay School of Art or other recognised School of Architecture for three posts as Assistants in the Drawing Office, Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon. Salary Rs. 4,500 per annum plus rent allowance of 7 1/2 per cent of salary (if bachelor) or 15 per cent. (if married). Engagement for 2 years certain with possible extension of one year. Applications in writing giving evidence of training, qualifications and experience should be forwarded to Messrs. DUNCAN STRATTON AND COY., 5 Bank Street, Bombay, before Wednesday, 9th September, 1925.

C24018.

TENDERS.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE NO. 2968 OF 1925.

SEALED TENDERS quoting rates for the supply of animals required for the use of the Kurla Municipal Night Soil and rubbish carts for one year with effect from the 1st November, 1925, are invited upto the 25th September, 1925.

A deposit of Rs. 100 should accompany each tender.

The terms of the contract can be seen in the Municipal Office during working hours on week days.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHAIRMAN.
Sanitary Committee,
Kurla Municipality

Kurla, September 1925.

C24037

GHOST MIRROR BOX

A wonder of wonders. See the appearances of your departed friends and relatives. Get your difficulties solved. Know your stolen objects. Get enlightened about your past, present and future. Develop clairvoyance and exalted vision. Make the Ghost Box your constant joy and adviser Price with direction Rs. 2-8 only.

THE ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE,
DACCA.

R1741B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 7956 in respect of 25 Ordinary Shares Nos. 416321 to 416325 and 241312 to 241331 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Bhicaiji Edulji Bava Adam has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Tramway Buildings, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days, from the date hereof, otherwise a temporary duplicate Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim, in respect thereof.

Yours faithfully,
B. M. MISTRI.

Dated 11th September, 1925.

R1789

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2916 of 1923, Laxmibai vs. Mongibai, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Borah Bazar Street, Fort, admeasuring according to Cadastral Survey about 324 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 524, New No. 5634, Old Survey Nos. 556, 857, New Survey No. 8859, Cadastral Survey No. 1389 of Fort Division, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2327 Street No. 8, 10 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Lakhmidas Ludha and partly by the property of Morarji Gokuldas, on the South by the property secondly described, on the East by the Borah Bazar Street, and on the West by the property of Kaku alias Bhagwandas Gordhandas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Borah Bazar Street, Fort, admeasuring according to Cadastral Survey about 148 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 523, New No. 5633, Old Survey No. 855, New Survey No. 8858, Cadastral Survey No. 1379 of Fort Division, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2326, Street Nos. 12, 14 and bounded on the North by the property (firstly) hereinabove described, on the South by the property of Gomtibai, widow of Karsondas Shamji, on the East by the Borah Bazar Street and on the West by the property of Kaku alias Bhagwandas Gordhandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MADHAVJEE & CO., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

2 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton.
Country damaged lying at Sewri in godown No. C-12.

AT 4-40 P.M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in godown No. J-137.
1 full pressed bale country damaged Uganda Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN THE

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925, our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—LOCAL TRAVELLING AGENTS on pay or Commission, two CLERKS. Apply sharp enclosing two annas stamps to NEW ENGAGEMENT BUREAU, Panipat.
A R1791

WANTED.—For Indargarh School (1) one F.A. passed or B.A. failed, strong in Mathematics and English, pay Rs. 40 p.m. (2) One F. Sc. passed or B.Sc. failed to teach Science and History Geography, pay Rs. 40 p.m. (3) one qualified Drawing Master to teach Free hand, model and Geometrical drawing, pay Rs. 35-5-40. (4) One Persian and Urdu Teacher for teaching higher classes, pay Rs. 25 p.m. (5) one Head Pandit to teach Sanskrit to higher classes, pay Rs. 25 p.m. None but Hindus need apply. All these teachers will have prospects of increment on furnishing satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to:—KAMDAR, Indargarh (Kotah State.)
A R1761

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RESPECTABLE YOUNGMAN willing to go to Japan as Assistant-Manager, Accountant, or Salesman. Five years business experience. Please write AMRITLAL, LAXMI-CHAND, MEHETA, Care, Laljee Punshi's Bungalow, Ghat-Koper. (THANA.)
B R1786

GRADUATE, strong in English, Mathematics and Science, having teaching experience seeks EMPLOYMENT as teacher or in any capacity. Please write to Box No. 978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1780

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

LARGE and small Offices in the Union Bank Buildings. Rents Rs. 50/- and over. Well ventilated. Can be altered to suit tenants' requirements. Lifts and all modern conveniences. Apply Secretary
C R24025.

A BLOCK TO BE LET to strict vegetarian Hindoos, Rent Rupees 225—and two shops especially good for motor accessories dealers are to be let, Rent rupees 400 and 175 Raval Building, Lamington Road, opp. N. Powell and Co.
C R1785.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
R1750

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1243

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM
'Phone 42484.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ELECTRIC THERMAC RUSSIAN BATH. Health resort, massages under qualified nurse. Open 9 to 9, Hornby Road, opp. Taraporevalla.
T. R1790

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PERSONAL.

THE MISSING DOCTOR.

Dr. Ratilal Keshavram Desai started from his house in Girgaum Post Office Lane, Bombay, to go to his dispensary at 8 A.M. on 15th January 1925. Since then he has not been heard of. Any one giving information leading to his present whereabouts to the undersigned will besides earning the gratitude of a family in distress be handsomely rewarded. Please communicate with

BALVANTRAO KESHAVRAO DESAI, Advocate,
Girgaum Post Office Lane,
Bombay.

DEAR RATILAL,

Your wife was removed by her relations against our wish from the Hospital towards the end of March last. She died at their place in Surat on 29th August. If not for anything else, at least for the sake of our old father and your little son you will now please return.

BALVANTRAO.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS By Dr. K. B. Bose Vidyaratna, Ph. D.:—EVERYDAY DOUBTS & DIFFICULTIES in Writing and Speaking English. (11th Edition) Rs. 1-8, (2) MODERN LETTER WRITER, 13th Edition, Rs. 1-6. (3) MODERN ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, 12 Annas. (4) HELPS TO ENG. CONVERSATION, 12 Annas. (5) HOW TO STUDY ENGLISH, 12 Annas. (6) HANDBOOK OF ENG. SYNONYMS Re. 1. (7) SELECT SPEECHES OF GREAT ORATORS. Rs. 2-8. (8) PHRASES AND IDIOMS, Annas 12. (9) MAHOMET AND THE KORAN, Rs. 1-4. To be had of:—KATYAYANI PUBLISHING HOUSE (CH.) 94, Bara Deo, Benares City.
L R 1683.

PROFESSION.

BEST DOCTORS recommend Psychotherapy for all Nervous, Sexual, Mental, Chronic disorders Consult DR. THAKORE, Specialist, Laud Mansion, Churni Road, Station.
R1774

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS. Beadon Street. Calcutta.
P R1772.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS MOTOR-CYCLES AND LORRIES TYRES & TUBES.
AUCTION SALE OF TYRES & TUBES FOR MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES AND LORRIES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will This day FRIDAY, the 11th day of September, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell in suitable lots, by Public Auction at the godown of the Trafalgar Square near Messrs. Kemp and Co., and opposite the Parsee Statue in the Jacob Circle Tramway Line, by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

A big lot of rubber tyres and tubes for motor-cars, and motor-cycles as also solid tyres for lorries of various sizes.

The above goods are open for inspections.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
A GORGEOUS MULTI-MILLION FRANC FRENCH PICTURE
"KONIGSMARK"
OR A
ROYAL ROMANCE
12 PARTS.
All complete in one show.
THREE SHOWS DAILY
6, 8 & 10 p.m. (S.T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY
WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKARAY
HIS MASTERPIECE ON THE SCREEN
"VANITY FAIR"
"VANITY FAIR"
"VANITY FAIR"
A Superb Goldwyn Drama in 9 parts featuring
MABEL BALLIN
To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.).
PRECIOUS
CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20,521.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF TAILORS BRASS JOINT RINGS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of F. G. Ross (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st September, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 case contg. 4 gross Tailors Brass Joint Rings.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES BENGAL MATCHES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th September 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) near Sion Station opp. Police Chowky in the Godown of Messrs. Lalji Devraji & Co., by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cases of damaged Bengal Matches ex S. S. "Hohenfels".

25 cases Bengal Matches.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21365.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 TONS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Strauss and Co., Ltd., at Khand Bazar at the shop of Messrs. Ruttonji Virpal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tayeb Haji Ayub Adenwalla:—

1004 Bags White Java Sugar about 100 Tons marked Strauss, Bombay.

MEHTA AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M.
LAST Performance
THE GREAT STAGE SUCCESS OF LONDON and CALCUTTA
'THE GODDESS'
A THREE ACT PLAY WITH MUSIC
By Niranjan Pal.
WITH A STAR CAST OF
THE INDIAN PLAYERS
(LONDON)
POPULAR PRICES.
ADVANCE BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
LAST PERFORMANCE.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
A HILARIOUS COMEDY DRAMA
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
"I'LL SHOW YOU THE TOWN"
8 parts—featuring the popular
REGINALD DENNY
A Roaring farce full of amusing complications and funny incidents.
As there are no side-pictures you are requested to be in time,
To-Night:—at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

THE GAIETY THEATRE
IN AID OF
KALIWADI Establishment
THE BENGALI UNION
will stage
The well-known Bengali Drama
"DEVALA DEVI"
CHARMING MUSIC
and
DANCING
A novel feature
FRIDAY, 11th September at 7 P. M. (S. T.)
Tickets at the gate. Rates:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ANNOUNCES
A SPECIAL HOLIDAY
All Comedy Programme
COMPLETE CHANGE TO-DAY
BY
ALL STAR COMEDIANS
HAROLD LLOYD, BEN TURPIN, Etc.
PATHE GAZETTE
To-day at 4, 6, & 8 p.m.

THE INDIAN PLAYERS
WILL STAGE
"THE GODDESS"
TIME:—10 P. M. only
POPULAR PRICES

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
SATURDAY 12th SEPTEMBER
THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR
ERNST LUBISCH
PRESENTS
"THE MARRIAGE CIRCLE"
SOMETHING TOTALLY DIFFERENT TO THE AVERAGE RUN OF PICTURES.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.

AT PUBLIC REQUEST
ONE WEEK MORE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
will screen
'BHADRA BHAMINI'
OR
TEST of CHASTITY
The Super-production of
KRISHNA FILMS CO., BOMBAY.
USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES.

Don't Miss this Opportunity of Seeing this Wonderful Film
AT THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW
WHEN
CHANDER-RAO-MORE
OR
THE MURDER OF SHIVAJI THE GREAT?
WILL BE SCREENED.
This is an excellent piece from the Maharatta history showing how the attempts of the More family to overthrow Shivaji, was foiled.
Written and Directed by MR. N. D. SARPOTDAR.
Photographed by MR. P. S. TALGIRI.
PRODUCED BY THE
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.
USUAL TIMINGS AND RATES.
Book this Film at UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE, Dadarkar Building, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Yesterday Reuter reported 56 to 60 points higher in New York futures. To-day a further advance of 29 to 38 points has been reported. The market advanced on short covering owing to serious reports of crop deterioration in Oklahoma and unfavourable weather report. Liverpool was reported 33 to 34 points up yesterday, whilst a further advance of 21 to 18 points has been reported to-day.

The Agricultural Bureau Report published in New York on the 8th instant and received here yesterday shows the condition as on the 1st instant 56.2 per cent compared with previous report 62 per cent and 59.3 per cent same period last year. The report indicates a crop of 13,740,000 bales against 12,990,000 bales previous report and 12,787,000 bales same period last year. The quantity of cotton ginned upto 31st August is 1,893,000 bales compared with 958,000 bales last year and 1,135,380 bales in year 1923-24.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cables from their Liverpool firm:

8th inst. (5-15 p.m.):—"Bureau Report 56.2 per cent indicating crop 13,740,000 bales. Ginned to 1st September 1,893,000 bales."

(7 p.m.):—"We favour buying."

9th inst:—"Ginnings very rapid. When first pressure over we expect higher prices. Consider crop has deteriorated further since 1st September, and next Bureau Report may again show smaller figures. Favour buying in easy markets. Weekly weather report too hot and dry. Texas fair, Oklahoma deteriorated badly. Central belt less favourable."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Since report compiled, crop outlook declined materially. Expect higher prices."

Dated 9th inst:—"Weekly weather report bullish. Buyers cautious fearing hedge selling."

Their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Son cable under date 8th inst. as under:—

"We are bullish believing consumption will be equal to total production."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

From Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, dated 8th inst. (6-55 p.m.):—

"Bureau mildly bullish but seems cotton is for sale at higher prices. Market steady at advance."

From Messrs. McFadden Brothers, dated 9th inst. (11-40 a.m.):—

"General weather unfavourable, too hot and dry. Plants shedding heavily. Bolls opening freely."

Majority of private cables to hand recently state that the market is likely to develop further strength as a result of heavy deterioration since the 1st September. We agree with the views expressed in these cable advices and consider that owing to extremely hot and dry weather still prevalent it is quite on the cards that a further deterioration may easily materialise in which case we may temporarily see an upward movement in prices.

Owing to higher advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 416½ i.e. Rs. 6 higher than Monday's closing rate for Broach April/May. On Commission Houses and Exporters selling the market eased to Rs. 414½. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected the market improved to Rs. 416½ on Bazar operators buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 416½ and advancing by half a rupee closed at Rs. 416½. Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 397½ and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 398 and closed at Rs. 397½. Bazar operators were buyers. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 353.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Monday with moderate demand. About 1,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	416½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	354
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	398½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	416
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	352
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	397

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	415	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	395	379
Bengal F.G. M.G.	365	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	395	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	395	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	445/65	445
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G	425/30	442
Nagpur Fine M.G	425/30	442
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	430
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	405/15	430
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G	385/405	417
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	385/405	417
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	385/95	.....

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

Since 1st September.

(In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	54	113	—
Central India	57	1,052	—
Barsi and Nagar	..	313	170
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	19	—
Berar	234	1,640	148
Central Provinces	..	658	2
Total Comras	345	4,405	320
Dholera	74	249	—
N.-W. Provinces	99	92	—
Rajputana	—	100	—
Sind-Punjab	—	389	36
Broach	—	..	—
Coompta & Dharwar	295	2,762	271
Westerns-Northerns	153	1,054	504
Coconada	102	402	—
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	694	148	461
Ceylon	..	65	53
American	—	—	..
Egyptian and African	—	—	175
Tumilia, Burma & other sorts	—	..	—
Tota	1,767	11,192	1,720

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 3rd Sept.

In full-pressed bales.	3-9-25	This year.	Last year
Europe	495	12,896	3,540
Japan & China	500	7,490	19,250
Coast Ports	..	..	..
Upcountry by Rail	—	..	327
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	3,594	7,978
Total	995	23,980	30,095

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 300 Bales.

Mid. American Spot.—Universal standard 12.58 improved inquiry.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 27.85

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.40
January	23.16
March	23.46
New York Noon Call.—	
October	23.40
January	23.23
March	23.47
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
October	22.90
January	23.14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 9.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	12.12—.05
January	12.10—.04
March	12.16—.05
May	12.23—.05

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Future delivery prices:—

October	12.40+.02
January	12.37+03
March	12.41 unchgd
May	12.49+ 03

EGYPTIANS.

November	22.50+.15
January	21.60+.05

London, Sept. 8.

Athens	33200
Belgium	10893

Cuban Sugar 12/- Sept. sellers.

November	22.35—.10
January	21.70 unchgd.
March	21.55 unchgd.

Khandesh Fine M.G.	385/95	408
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	365/70	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	455	449
Broach Fully Good M.G.	440	435
Muthia Fine M.G	.....	400
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	390
Dharwar S. G.	430/35	.....
Coompta M.G.	430/35	.....
Westerns M. G.	405	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	405/15	.....
Cambodia M.G.	465/85	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th September 1925:—

Cotton	1767 Bales.
Wheat	3630 Cwts.
Linseed	1135 ,,
Rape, seed.	425 ,,
Gingellyseed	894 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	1356 ,,
Castorseed	3652 ,,
Rice	2321 ,,
Myrabollams	439 ,,
Cottonseed	6719 ,,
Mowraseed	392 ,,
Gram	829 ,,
Juwar	921 ,,
Masur	57 ,,
Barley	614 ,,
Bajri	1223 ,,
Coal	2292 Tons.

London Sept. 9.

Belgium	10900
Athens	33550

Cuban Sugar 12 September sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:

Sept.	12.46+.21
Oct.	12.38+.21
Nov.	12.30+.21
Dec.	12.34+.21
Jan.	12.34+.20
Feb.	12.35+.20
Mar.	12.41+.20
Apl.	12.41+.19
May	12.46+.18
June	12.42+.18
July	12.42+.18
Aug.	12.36+.18
Sept.	12.29+.20

Tone:—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Sept.	23.65+.10
Oct.	23.40+.10
Nov.	22.45+.10
Dec.	22.00+.15
Jan.	21.70+.15
Feb.	21.65+.15
Mar.	21.55+.15
Apl.	21.50+.15
May	21.45+.15
June	21.40+.15
July	21.35+.15
Aug.	21.30+.15
Sept.	21.20+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, Sept. 8.

A Telegram from Cairo says that cotton condition in Lower Egypt is 97 per cent., in Middle Egypt 102 per cent. and in Upper Egypt 101 per cent. of the normal yield.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Scinde, Good	9.30
Scinde Fully Good	9.70
Scinde, Fine	10.10
Bengal, Good	9.40
Bengal, Fully Good	9.80
Bengal, Fine	10.20
Oomra, Good	10.15
Oomra, Fully Good	10.55
Oomra, Fine	10.95
Broach, Good	10.60
Broach, Fully Good	11.00
Broach, Fine	11.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 9.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	72,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	10,000

Futures at New York:—

October	23.28+.29
January	23.09+.34
March	23.38+.32
May	23.70+.33
Spot Cotton at New York	23.55+.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.85+.30

Futures at New Orleans:—

October	22.83+.28
January	23.06+.22

Fair Rio Cogee (No. 7 quality) 21¾.

Demand Bills 4.84.43.

Silver:—Foreign Mined 72.

NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Commission Agents, received the following telegraphic market information on Wednesday from the friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Since report compiled crop outlook declined materially, expect higher prices."

Another New York friends wired as under: "Except higher".

Their Liverpool friends cabled on the same day as under: "Report has probably been discounted, our opinion is that there is no good reason for a further advance owing to Census Ginner's figures larger than expected."

They received the following Cable from New York, from Messrs. A. Norden and Co on Thursday:—

"Buyers cautious fearing hedge selling."

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 9.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Sept/Oct. sellers 54/6

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Sept/Oct sellers 55/6

Tone:—Inactive.

Australian Sept/Oct. easier 58

Choice White Karachi Sept/Oct. value 58

Tone:—Choice White closed firmer but quiet.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 9.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—Opened dearer closed quiet easier £19¼ Sept.-Oct paid and £19 3/16 sellers. £18 15/16 Jan.-Feb. paid 18 7/8 sellers.

Cottonseeds Bombay £9 1/8 Sept.-Oct. sellers shading easier.

Castorseed Bombay £21 7/8 Sept.-Oct. sellers slow.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 3/8 Sept. Oct. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21¾ Sept.-Oct quoted.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £22 Sept.-Oct. nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21/- Sept.-Oct. sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Easier tendency nothing doing to test values Yellow Cawnpore £23¼ Sept.-Oct. nominal.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Sept. 10, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
READY:—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 5 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 7 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 2 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	61 0 0	12 10 0
Poppyseed, White		13 8 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 1 0
Mowraseed		10 10 0
Barley		5 10 0
Castorseed	59 0 0	11 11 0

Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery.—

Jira	12 0 0

FORWARD:—

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 2 6
Wheat, Sept.	8 5 9
Linseed, May	13 3 3
Linseed, Sept.	13 1 3

METALS.

London, Sept. 9.

English best Selected Copper £66¼.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £62 1/16.

Copper Braziers £79¾ nett per ton.

Yelow Metal £69½ nett per ton.

Hard Spelter £31½.

Corrugated Sheets £16¼.

Tin Block £257.

Tin Block £254 1/2.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English ½	58 0 0
Brass, English 1	58 0 0
Brass, English 1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English 1½	58 0 0
Brass, English 1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English 2	58 0 0
German Brass 3½ tons	57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German ½	63 4 0
Copper, German 1	63 4 0
Copper, German 1¼	63 4 0
Copper, American 1½	63 8 0
Copper, American 1¾	63 8 0
Copper, American 2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	62 8 0
Panchteka joint	28 0 0
Copper, English Bars	61 8 0
Brass Bars	41 0 0
Pat Klai	67 8 0
Lead, country	27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ½ to 1	56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2	63 4 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼	63 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 12 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 0
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/3 Oct.-Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/6 Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 15/8½ Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Kotachi 15/9¼ Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Tone:—Steady though not much demand.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Oct/Nov. sellers 34

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Sept. sellers 37 1/4

Tone:—Irregular closing easier.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets sellers paid 37 1/4

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. sellers £21 1/4.

Linseed Tone Rather steadier slow demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Oct./Dec. Done buyers £39/6.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Jan./Apl. Done and sellers £39/6.

GOAT SKINS.

London, Sept. 8

Goat skins sale closed to-day. 13,24,000 sold. Market was firm and demand good Madras qualities were 1d. to 2d. higher and Bombay good and ordinary were penny to 2d higher. Sheep skins Bombay were sold at firm prices.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Sept. 9.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 50/6.

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 52/-.

General Tone of Tallow Auction Steady quiet demand.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Ready:—21/2 9.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/2/9. At 6 p.m. 21/2/9.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/2. At 6 p.m. 21/2.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Ready:—75/2.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 74/2. Highest 75. At 6 p.m. 75.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 73/13. Highest 74/8. At 6 p.m. 74/8.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 73/10. Highest 74/3. At 6 p.m. 74/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/2.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 1/10.

Tone of market:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 765.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 805.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 107½.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 216.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs 156¾.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.84 3/4.

London—Paris Frcs. 103.12.

London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs 109.00.

London—Rome Liras 115.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

London, Sept. 9.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 3/4

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 15/16

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 15/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Small support closed steady.

Interest day to day loans 3 1/8

Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent. since 6th August.

Bars sold £23,000

Sovereign for export to India £55,000

Straits settlement £28,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	765
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	163½
Shanghai	216
Japan	111½
Japan	216
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 9.

Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	21.88
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	25.10

London, Sept. 9.

Exchange on London in Paris 102.97

Exchange on London in Germany 20.37 1/8

Exchange on London in Italy 115.80

New York, Sept. 9.

Demand Bills 4.84.43

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.

6 Months 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 1-1/4 per cent.

Money 1 month 1-1/4 per cent.

Money 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.

Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market is Easy.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 7/8.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 1/4.

Rentes 5 per cent. 18 3/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Sovereigns Ready 13-6-0.

Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.

National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-9.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-6.

Bar gold Forward Rs. 21-2-6.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-2-0.

Bar silver ready Rs. 75-0-0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-9-0 October.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 74-5-0

London, Sept. 9.

Bar gold ready £84-11½.

Silver ready d. 32-15.

Silver fowrard d. 32-15.

TONE OF SILVER—

Steady with uncertain tendency. China was a large seller at Higher rate. China bought. Market undecided and may easily move either way.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £80 7/8+7/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 5/8 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1928/47 £101 9/16—3/16.

Conversion Loan £76 1/16—1/16.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101 5/8 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £101½ unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent. £55 1/8 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £51 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66¾ unchanged.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57½ unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan Due. 1931/36. Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent War Loan Due. 1929-47. Rs. 95/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due. 193 Rs. 99/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-5 Rs. 99/12.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Du 1925 Rs. 103.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Du 1928 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 19 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 19 Rs. 102/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 19 Rs. 104.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 19 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 19 Rs. 104/15.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Lo (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent Municipal Due. 1974 Rs. 7

4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 19 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 100

6 per cent. Municipal Due. 1929 Rs. 100/8.

Tone of Market:—Steady but dull.

SHARES.

London, Sept. 9

Hongkong Bank £133 1/2

Chartered Bank £20 1/8

National Bank £47 1/2

P. & O. Bank £10

Eastern Bank £6 1/16

MESSRS. C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATION.

Bombay, Sept. 10

Jute:—Albion 450; Alliance 585; An India 415; Auckland 245; Barnagore Bally 230; Birla 7/8; Belvedere Budge-Budge 425; Caledonian 540; C ani 184; Clive 39/2; Craig 5; Che 223; Dalhousie 382; Delta 450; Em 47/8; Fort Gloster 900; Fort William Gondalpara 850; Gourepore 755; Hul chand 10/4; Hooghly 72/8; Howrah 4 India 210; Kamarhatty 533; Kankana 428; Kelvin 750; Khardah 425; Kinn 965; Lansdowne 284; Lawrence 600; thian 350; Naihati 445; National 2 New Central 528; Northbrook 52; N 49; Orient 185; Presidency 7/8; Reli 62/8; Scorah 27; Standard 412; Union Waverly 7; Hessian 19/1 Jute 95.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation Burma Corp. 10/4; Imperial Bank Imperial Conty. 355.

Remarks:—Market better but very s business passing:—

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LT

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1'2

	1925-26	1924-25	Differen
Receipts for the bi-week from 4th September to 7th September, 1925	4079	1420	—263
Receipts from 1st September 1925 to 7th Sept, 1925..	11192	1720	+947
Shipments for the bi-week from 4th Sept. to 7th Sept, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	285	5	280
Continent	..	..	..
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4619	8378	+3759
Total	4904	8383	+3479
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1925 to 7th Sept. 1925			
United Kingdom	285	714	—429
Continent	12866	2831	+10035
China	..	3086	—3086
Japan	11590	23995	—12405
Coast Ports ..	519	552	—33
Total	23260	31176	—5916
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	2760	592	+2168
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports		1960	—1800

CONVERSION LOAN.

A Press Communique says:—

The approximate figures of applicati for conversion loan during the period fr 13th July to the 5th September, 1925, inc sive are published below for general inf mation:—

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT LOAN 1945-55.

	Rs.
1925 Bonds	1,06,45,000
1926 Bonds	12,99,74,000
1927 Bonds	5,92,93,000
1928 Bonds	2,94,36,000
Total	22,93,48,000

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT BONDS 1935.

	Rs.
1925 Bonds	47,48,000
1926 Bonds	3,39,45,000
Total	3,86,93,000
Grand Total	26,80 41,000

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Sept. 9.

Cardiff to Bombay 14 to 14/3

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 9.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sept. sellers 38

POONA RACES,

1ST MEETING :--3RD DAY

FAVOURITES FAIL.

Punters were again on the beaten ones at Poona on Wednesday and the only consolation was that the weather was delightful. Backing the favourites has proved a disastrous pastime in a season that has seen so many reversals of form among horses. Yesterday many animals that had carried public money on previous occasions romped home when poorly supported and there was hardly a popular winner during the afternoon.

The most important feature of the programme was the Ganeshkhind Plate, an event which tests the mettle of our thoroughbred sprinters. This nice prize was won by Mr. Eve's champion Flaming Orb, but only after a tight struggle with Kaser Girl. Greenfinch and Husky shared the other place.

Lady Theo recorded her second success this season on winning the Eglinton Handicap of seven furlongs. Bright Bird who enjoys good form this season was second past the judge after making the most of the pace. Ulster Ally was expected to fill a place here though he waited until the last moment to make his run. The favourite Talat Bey raced with prominence for six furlongs of the journey.

The first division of the Burnett Plate fell to Katerfelto—a smart gelding trained by C. Jennings. Prey and Pom Pom could not be separated at the finish. For a well-backed candidate Maryland ran disappointingly though it must be stated he started well behind the others.

If jockeyship ever won a race it was Brace's superb handling that put Miss Evans three parts of a length in front of Cailis in Division II of the Burnett Plate. Bence's mare could never have done it with a less accomplished rider in the saddle and Brace deserves credit for his fine horsemanship. Wasp has yet to win a race. He was again quite close up at the finish though never nearer enough to trouble the two in front.

The Galway Plate was annexed by Radhapiari whose previous poor display left her without a big following here. Demi Volt carried his 9st. 8lbs. all right this time though he failed hopelessly when expected last week. Wise steered Musk Rat into third place while Tycho the favourite was never in it after the first half mile.

George Phillips was returned the winner in Division I of the Lanark Plate with the aged Crushed Glass as next best and speedy Marquis owned by Mr. J. C. Galstaun had his field well beaten in the other division. The winner is by Grosvenor—Marquetta and seems a useful sort.

Mozan upset the odds laid on the favourite Roscoff in the Seistan Plate, but it was only after an exciting finish that he triumphed by a narrow margin.

Mamnoon won the Wanowrie Plate in nice style from Hawan and Dilawar, there being never any doubt as to the issue.

With Khalil in the saddle Mooharib accounted for the opposition in the Cecil Gray Plate much to the surprise of punters who had pinned their faith on Nevis. Yeman and Clog Dance. Makdam a useful pony and Faisal filled the other places.

Ritchie was the most successful jockey, scoring two successes. Bowley, Walker, Khalil, Stokes, Townsend, Dobie, Brace and F. Black were also credited with a win each.

1ST MEETING ; 4TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

NEWCASTLE PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses III Class).

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.

Divide 9-2, Britomart 9-1, Faubourg 8-11, Surdus 8-9, Crushed Glass 8-8, Motu Proprio 8-6, Cookie 8-6, Voltage 8-1, Green Islet 8-0, Poet's Dream 7-10, Floral Fete 7-7.

NEWCASTLE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses III Class).

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.

Stormont 9-2, Wilmington 9-2, Sandra 9-1, Bell's Life 8-10, New Style 8-8, Mist 8-7, Aspasia 8-6, Domestic Bond 8-0, Pin Money 7-13, Shingled 7-10, Be Careful 7-8, Flutter Fly 7-8, Island Lord 7-7, Lowborn 7-7, Ceremony 7-1.

POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST LEGER.—Distance 1½ miles.

(Terms for Country-Bred colts and fillies 3 and 4 years old).

Rs. 7,000 to the owner, and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner: Rs. 3,000 to the owner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second; and Rs. 1,500 to the owner and Rs. 700 to the breeder of the third.

Confection 9-0, Medina 9-0, Miss Melton 8-11, Polite Lady 8-11, Shivprasad 8-4, Parishioner 7-11, Ganesh 7-11, Dasara 7-11, Declare 7-11, Osbourne 7-11, Drummer Boy 7-11, Lilac 7-8, Midsummer 7-8, Persian Garden 7-8, Parwati 7-8, Shewanti 7-8.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Handicap for Horses II Class).

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

Bright Bird II 9-2, Night Watchman 9-2, Very Little 9-0, Whispering 8-12, Goldgainer 8-11, Courier 8-11, Oriental 8-10, Foreman 8-10, Heron 8-6, Stone Marten 8-6, Belvedere 8-4, Affable 8-2, The Bow 8-2, Bunworry 7-12, Speedy Marquis 7-10, The Fliver 7-8, Bouillotte 7-6, Lucky Lad 7-6, Belle Syme 7-3, Four Square 7-2.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.—R.C. and Distance (Handicap for Arabs I & II Class).

Winner, the Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500, third Rs. 1,500.

Tarick 10-0, Adwan 8-13, Sun Spray 8-11, Dilawar 8-7, Jodi 8-5, Rarity 8-0, Apollo 7-12, Safety 7-11, Some Surprise 7-8, Shahzada 7-5, Ishallah 7-5, Hawam 7-5, Governor 7-3, Cossack 7-2, St. Andrew's Eve 7-2, Dirrah 7-2, Sicab 7-0, Amanra 6-0.

POONA CESAREWITCH.—Distance 2½ miles.

(Handicap for Horses).

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000 third Rs. 3,000.

Knight of Clonmel 9-4, Revival 9-1, School Boy 8-6, Kent Eaglet 8-3, Marmion 8-2, Aldergrove 8-1, Crab Apple 7-8, Jansan 7-7, Trail 7-1, Wait-for-Me 6-12, Dickybird 6-3, Musk Rat 6-2, Bhawani Talwar 6-0.

STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(Handicap Horses I Class).

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5000, third Rs. 3,000.

Scandalous 9-1, Greenfinch 8-11, Melesigenes 8-10, Harry Tate 8-8, Cap-a-Pie 8-8, Brixworth 7-13, Canterbury Lamb 7-12, Solo Bridge 7-11, The Monk 7-11, Joe's Luck 7-11, Rabalto 7-9, Rackle 7-6.

LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Arabs I & II Class).

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

Amin 9-10, Mayiah 9-8, Baktavar 9-7, Karikata 9-4, Hatchel 9-2, Marshal Petain 9-1, Dilawar 9-0, Sahoo 8-11, Trade Mark 8-9, Khataf 8-9, Gosub 8-5, Hazim 8-1, Ballard 7-10, Bismark 7-6, Malikizaman 7-6, Costa Rica 7-5, Ramban 7-3, Zoolfaker 7-2, Simhia 7-2.

POONA RACES

! COME OUT CHEERFULLY AND BAGFUL OF MONEY! AND NOT GLOOMY.
! SAD FACED! MONEY LOST!
We may not be accurate foretelling the WIN and Place!
But we are perfectly exact, telling particular race, particular day and time you gain or lose!
Send your birth time and date with Rs. 10 and 15 remittance for Poona Season only.
SAVE LOSSES AND MAKE MONEY.
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.
R1754

RACE HORSES

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Mr. Powell, who is the travelling agent of the British Blood Stock Agency, England, arrived here on the 7th, in charge of a few thorough-breds from England. Some of them are for H. H. the Maharaja of Rajapipla while a few others are for Mr. Gahagan. Among the lot "Blackwood" has cost as much as £3,000. The condition of the horses when landed was excellent which shows that Powell had looked after them very well during the long voyage. The horses Mr. Powel has brought down are:—

Blackwood 2 y.o.
Stanhope 4 y.o.
Woover 4 y.o.
Cross Fox 2 y.o.
Rougaenez 2 y.o.
Bridgman 3 y.o.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The St. Leger has resulted as follows:—

Solario	 1
Zambo	 2
Warden of Marches	 3

—Reuter.

In the St. Leger, runners were identical with the probables. Tournesol was ridden by R. Jones.

DETAILS OF RACE.

Unsettled weather conditions prevailed at Doncaster but the going was good, and there was a large attendance. The St. Leger was run in heavy rain and bad light. Foxlaw dwelt at the start and Manna made a play from Picaroon, Roidore, Warden of Marches, Zambo, Spelthorne and St. Becan for three furlongs when the last-named headed Manna, the pair being followed by Bucellas, Warminster, Solario, Picaroon, Sir Kenneth and Zambo. Six furlongs from home, Solario improved its position and racing clear in the straight won in canter. Picaroon was fourth and Sir Kenneth fifth. Manna was placed tenth. Winners time; three mintes four and two-fifth seconds.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON. Sept. 9.

The following are results of cricket matches that began to-day: Rain interfered with play everywhere.

Yorkshire vs. M. C. C., at Scarborough:—Yorkshire 299 for four wickets. (Sutcliffe 171, Rhodes fifty-one not out.)

North vs. South, at Blackpool.—South 219 for eight (Russell 64. Macdonald took his 200th wicket of the season).

A. E. Gilligan's XI vs. Tennyson's XI at Folkestone:—Tennyson's XI 201 for one wicket (Hammond 113 not out, Bowley 81, not out).—Reuter's Special.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. WIN EASILY.

On Wednesday the opening match of the Rovers Tournament was played between the K. S. L. I from Poona and the Royal Artillery from Colaba. The local side started well, and it appeared as though it would be a close game. But the combination of the up-country team was too good and gradually they gained complete command over the game and won as they liked by five goals. Lieutenant Carter, that well known all-rounder, was an ideal centre-half and distributed the ball judicially to his forwards. Newman showed distinct promise and it is certain that he will be seen to better advantage when the ground is in a dry condition.

The match commenced in a shower of rain and the Shrops attacked at the outset. Swinging the ball from side to side they gave the gunners endless trouble. The R. A. broke away and Waite sent in a good pass off which Davies just sent over with a good header. Mason tried a shot but Addicot was all there. Davies then beat the defence and passed back to Mason at the right moment; but Addicot was wide awake and anticipated the move. The gunners returned however and Thorne sent in a beauty which the goalie saved with difficulty.

The Infantry then transferred play and Newman scored the first goal while Howells increased the lead before half time. After this the R. A. was a beaten side and the K. S. L. I. maintained a bombardment on their opponents goal which succumbed three times in the second half. Newman scored the third goal from a pass by Andes and the latter secured the next one. To wind up the whole affair Newman went through to score the fifth goal, the match ending soon ater.

K. S. L. I.:—Addicot; Wildman and Doyle; Palen, Lt. Carter and Tippens; Howells, White, Newman, Andes and Morris.

R. A. Colaba:—Roberts; Day and Massey; Gingall, Fieldhouse and Mowatt; Thorne, Barker, Mason, Davies and Waite.

Referee: Mr. J. J. Watson.

R A KIRKEE BEAT B. B. A. F. I.

The match between the 16th Brigade Royal Artillery from Kirkee and the Bombay Battalion A.F.I. provided a close game the visitors winning by three goals to one after extra time had been played. On the run of the play the local side did not deserve to lose as they had just as much of the play as their opponents; but their forwards made a mess of several gifts which should have left them easy winners. Play throughout was very even both goals having narrow escapes at the beginning. Midway in the moiety Mitten instituted a movement which carried the A. F. I. forwards through the opposing defence. Long secured possession and after shooting straight at the custodian on three occasions he at length scored with his next attempt. At this stage the local side was easily superior and maintained a steady pressure. They could not score however as either Mantel fell over the ball or Sneddon would hesitate. Five minutes before the interval the Artillerymen obtained a lucky equaliser as the result of a misunderstanding between the goalkeeper and Thomas, the ball rolling quietly into the net off Bright.

The second half was keenly contested the visitors striving hard for the winning. Bright was almost through when he was heavily charged in the penalty area, the referee awarding a penalty. The kick was directed straight at Crisp who cleared after a scramble. Ferguson the A.F.I. centre-half was playing a fine game and was all over the field. The local goal experienced some anxious moments but Hewson was a tower of strength and invariably cleared. Indeed it was he who stopped the speedy Artillerymen on every occasions. Full time arrived with the scores level, and extra time was ordered. Bright gave his side the lead soon after this had started the ball coming to him from a free kick near the line. Soon after, Parr obtained possession from a mix up and lodged the ball in the top of the net. In the succeeding ten minutes Mantel missed an easy chance close to goal, while Cartmell let slip two open chances, all of which should have put the side ahead. The match was well supervised by Inspector Godwin.

R. A. Kirkee:—Brown; Duckham and Noah, Bdr. Lloyd, Sadler and C. Brown; Gerry, Parr, Bright, Gnr. Lloyd and Larsett.

B. B. A.F.I.—Crisp; Hewson and Thomas; Horley, Ferguson and Cohen; Mitten, Long, Mantel, Cartmell and Sneddon.

Referee: Inspector Godwin.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Matunga Hindus vs. Seamen's Institute.

LESLIE CUP (SPRINT.)

B.B. A.F.I. vs. R. A. (Kirkee) 6 pm.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON. Sept. 9.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Burnley one, Bolton Wanderers one; Everton two, Birmingham two; Newcastle United one, Blackburn seven.

Second Division:—Darlington one, Preston one.

3rd Division (Southern):—Bournemouth two, Luton two; Bristol City five, Swindon one; Exeter three, Bristol Rovers nil; Gillingham three, Merthyr one; Reading two, Queen's Park Rangers one; Watford three, Norwich one.

3rd Division (Northern):—Ashington two, Coventry nil; Durham five, Accrington one; Wrexham one, New Brighton two.

In the Glasgow Cup replay, the Celtic beat Partick by five goals to one.

In the Scottish League, Dundee lost to Queen's Park by two goals to one.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Sept. 10

Mr. A. C. Wild, assumed charge of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 28th August 1925, in the forenoon.

Major G. P. Murphy, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for four months from the 9th September 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. W. E. Sutton.

Mr. W. E. Sutton, on relief, to revert as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. D. Healy, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department, and Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind, vice Mr. W. R. G. Smith proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, on return from leave, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. M. J. Giles permitted to retire.

Mr. S. F. Ellis, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. J. L. Collins.

Mr. W. R. Jones, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted, with effect from the 14th November 1925, leave on average pay for seven months and fourteen days followed by leave on half average pay for such period as will bring the total period of his absence on leave to fifteen months.

Mr. R.P. Pandit, Deputy Collector Kolaba is appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officer, in addition to his ordinary duties, in connection with the second revision settlement of Roha Taluka, district Kolaba, for a period of six months with effect from 11st November 1925.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Director, Labour Office, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India two months' extension on half average pay of his leave sanctioned in Government Notification, Home Department (Political), No. 853-Poll., dated the 10th May 1924.

Mr. B. F. Khambatta, resumed charge of his duty as Health Officer of the Port of Karachi with effect from the forenoon of the 6th August 1925.

Dr. N. Hamilton Fairley, O.B.E., M.D., Medical Research Officer, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, and Honorary Consulting Physician to St. George's and J. J. Hospitals, Bombay, is granted leave on half average pay for six months on medical certificate with effect from the 16th August 1925.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Murray, Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for four months and six days with effect from the 7th November 1925.

Major E. E. Doyle, Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, to officiate as Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Murray on leave.

Major R. V. Martin, Officiating Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison, to officiate as Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, vice Major E. E. Doyle.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Superintendent Deccan Convict Gang, to officiate as Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison, vice Major R. V. Martin.

Mr. R. J. Jakatdar, Jailor, Ahmedabad Central Prison, to officiate as Superintendent, Deccan Convict Gang, vice Mr. F. B. Plunkett.

AMUNDSEN'S 1926 POLAR FLIGHT.

OSLO, Sept. 10.

Details of Capt. Amundsen's polar flight in 1926 have been given by Lt. Riiser Larsen who was second in command of Capt. Amundsen's expedition last summer. He says Capt. Amundsen has bought for £16,000 a semi-rigid airship from the Italian Government. The airship is fitted with three engines capable of doing 150 kilometres an hour and cruising speed 80. The crew will consist of 16 including Amundsen, Ellsworth, who had secured half the capital from America, Italian Colonel Nobile, Riiser Larsen and other Italians and Norwegians. It is planned to start from the King's Bay across the North Pole to Alaska. The airship will be ready by Christmas. Trials will begin in the new year.—Reuter.

ITALY & POLAR EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has signed an agreement with Capt. Amundsen granting him an Italian airship for the Polar expedition in 1926 to be manned by Italians. It is proposed to fly from Spitzbergen over the Pole to Alaska.—Reuter.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

EDITOR OF URDU WEEKLY CHARGED

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Godinho, pleader, presented an information on behalf of Mr. Mirza Husham Isphani charging Mr. Ali Bahdur Khan, editor of the "Ittehad" an Urdu Weekly of Bombay with defamation.

The information stated that the complainant was a merchant of Bombay and had filed a complaint in the Court of the Sixth Presidency Mgistrate, charging Syed Ebrahim Busheri with defamation. The complaint was published in the accused's paper under the following head lines:—"Badkar aur Kafer dostomen bethkar Beebi Koo pilate hain", which translated, meant (1) Evil door and infidel, (2) Mr. Ispahani's complaint in the Court, (3) Sits with his friends and makes his wife drink with them". The complainant further made allegations against the accused of making defamatory attacks upon him in his paper.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of a summons against the accused.

IS HE INSANE?

Nagoo Bapoo alleged to have stabbed Sgt. Wilkinson, at Cumbala Hil, on Tuesday, stood charged before the 4th Presidency Magistrate under section 307 I. P. C. (attempting to commit murder), at the instance of Inspector Barnes of the Gamdevi Police Station.

As the accused appears to be mad, His Worship ordered him to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination. The case stands adjourned till the 18th instant.

POLICE RAID AT KAMATIPURA.

Three revolvers, 645 rounds of ammunition, 59 1/2 tolas of opium and 5 pounds and 10 tolas of charas were found by Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department, on raiding the house of one Yahooda Sampson in Kamatipura on Sunday last. He also arrested one Banekhan subsequently. Rafoora Pariera, one of the absconding accused was arrested on Monday.

All the accused who were placed before the 6th Presidency Magistrate, were remanded to police custody till the 17th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

In the share market jute section in sympathy with hessian market ruled easier with only a small turnover resulting in the high priced stocks; while in Clives and Howrahs the support showed a weakening. Coals keep steady with some enquiry for Burrakurs and North-West. Teas show no change but a steadier feeling is manifest. Government securities were neglected.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 69. 5 per cent loan 1945-55 100/2, 6 per cent bonds 1930 104/4, do. 1932 105/6.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/8.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 82, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord. 55, Sara Serajganj Railway 77.

Jutes:—Auckland 243, Birla 7/8, Cheviot 223, Clive 39/4, Empire 47/6, Hooghly ord. 74/8, Howrah 41/2, Hukumchand pref. 75/8, Kamarhatty 536, Kanknarrah 436/8, Lansdowne 287/8, National 28/8, Presidency 7/10, Standard 415/8.

Coals:—Bansjorah 7/4, Bhalgora 8, Burrakur 24/12, Ghusick and Muslia 12/14, North West 27, Raneegunge 38/8, Samla Ramnagar 5.

Miscellaneous:—U.P. Electric Supply 111, Britannia Engineering 4, Steel Products 3/8, New India Assurance 13/4, B.I. Corporation ord. 4/4 Calcutta Tramways 15, Midnapore Zemindary 120, Champaran Sugar 10/12.

Tea Companies:—East India 19, Kasimara ord. 31/4, Rutema 12/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three-sixteenth pence.—A.P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

10th September, 1925.

October	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference
NEW YORK	23.28	23.48 +20	23.54	+26
LIVERPOOL	12.38	12.38 unchanged	12.47	+9

Sewri closing Rate Rs. 416 8 0 Khandi closing Rate Rs. 417 0 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
The s.s. "Ranpura" with English mails of August 27, due at 5 a.m.
Reception to the King of Belgium arriving by the s.s. "Ranpura," Ballard Pier, 9 a.m.
Rovers Cup Football Tournament—Matunga Hindus, vs. Seamen's Institute, (First Round) Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football Tournament—North Staffords vs. Colaba United, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Public lecture by Mr. K. F. Nariman, on "The Bombay Municipal Administration" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, Prof. K. T. Shah presiding, 6-15 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Sept. 14 (Mon.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
Sept. 15 (Tue.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
Sept. 16 (Wed.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.
Sept. 17 (Thu.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 41m.
Sept. 18 (Fri.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 40m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Communication with Djibouti via Aden radio being interrupted, Telegrams for Djibouti will be forwarded by post from Obock and should bear the indication "post obock". These instructions will be charged for.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 9th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" carrying Bombay Mails of 5th instant ex S.S. "Razmak" left Aden at 5 p.m. on the 9th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 2-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

"CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA."—Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will deliver the third of his series of lectures on "Jesus and Christianity in India" in the Student Branch Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

"REVOLT OF THE YOUNG."—A meeting of the Elphinstone College Gujarati Mandal will be held to-day (Friday) at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the B.A. class room under the presidency of Prof. Divatia, when Mr. Indulal K. Yagnik will deliver a lecture on "the Revolt of the Young" in Gujarati.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., will deliver a public lecture on "The Bombay Municipal Administration" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. K. T. Shah will preside.

THE PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM.—A meeting will be held of this Society in the room No. 11, ground floor of the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. when Prof. G. R. Paranjpe will read a paper on "The Peculiarities of Noon-Lights." The paper will be illustrated with a number of demonstrations.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.—The Manager of the above Bank has received telegraphic advise from the London Office of the Bank intimating that "the Directors have declared an interim Dividend of 8 per cent., less income tax, on the shares of the Bank, for the half year to 30th June last."

ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.—The St. Mary's Old Boys' Association will hold a concert followed by a dance in aid of the Orphans of St. Mary's High School and St. George's Hostel in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Friday). The Bohemian Dance Orchestra will be in attendance.

A HARIDAS FROM MYSORE.—Bhagvata Shiromani Belur Keshavdas of Mysore will perform a Kanarese "Harikirtan" to-night at 9 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Gumaste, High Court Pleader, opposite the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum. It is open to all Karnatakis.

BROADCASTING OF INDIAN MUSIC.—A select programme of Indian Music by Mr. Jeethobhai P. will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 9 to 10 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was light but beneficial rain during the week in parts of the Presidency proper. More rain is generally needed for standing crops as well as for rabi sowing. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Sind, Gujarat and eastern Deccan and Karnatak where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient except in Sind where water in canals is failing. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 22 to 55 percentage below normal; Gujarat 21 to 47 percentage below normal; Konkan 21 to 49 percentage below normal; Deccan 29 to 53 percentage below normal; Karnatak 18 to 42 percentage below normal.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW : : : : : :
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS : : :
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of about its age

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured - - - - -

WANTED AGENTS

on commission and allowance on guaranteed business - - - - -

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to - - - - - - - - -

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary,
Head Office : CALCUTTA.

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition.

SAJAN & CO.,

4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MARBLES AND TILES

Apply :—

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 22509 Telegram "MURAGLIA"

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of "Specialised Banking" (C.A.I.B.); "Specialised Insurance" (A.Ch.I.I.); "Specialised Secretarial Work" (F.I.S.A.) and "General Commerce Courses" (C.E.T.D.), for which there is an unlimited field and "Specialised Accountancy" (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

Great Western Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

Kothari Mansions,

Opp G. P. O., Bombay.

Agents :—

Daniel Adamson's Boiler.

"Hemag" Crude Oil and Gas Engines.

"Mag" Grinding mills.

Well Boring Plants.

La France Fire Extinguishers.

PRACTICAL CHROMOPATHY

Nature's plan of healing and preventin diseases with light and colours. An up-to date work on Heliotherapy Re. 1/12.

ROY & CO.,
Homeopaths Princess Street, Bombay

A Beer.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS 4th Floor. Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1925.

BULLETS FOR BRICK-BATS.

After two days of slobbering sentiment about co-operation, officials in the Assembly have settled down to business; and from their opposition to Mr. Rangachari's bill regulating the use of fire-arms on crowds, it is clear that they mean business as usual. They do not like legal restraint on the discretion of local officials who regard Indian crowds as cheap target for shooting exercise. We have put the fact bluntly because official spokesmen have introduced a lot of extraneous and unreal pleadings in favour of the doctrine "Don't hesitate to shoot". The doctrine was invented for application in Ireland, but it has been in vogue in all subject countries ruled by irresponsible officials. Had the record of premature shooting in India been moderate, we would have hesitated to put legal restraints on the Executive, but the record in India has been one of sustained excesses. Hence it is that Mr. Sastri decided to plead for rules binding the Executive, and it is a humanitarian duty to check the use of fire-arms in the dispersion of menacing crowds. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's book on India teems with fictitious rebellions. Let a crowd assemble to protest against an official wrong and it is in his eyes a case of rebellion heroically to be suppressed. Officials of moderate temper would describe the crowd as rioters compelling them to shoot. We are against any regulation weakening the power of the Executive to put down mob-law, but demonstrations in India are invariably peaceful until it occurs to minions in office that they should teach "natives" a lesson and win laurels and swords of honour for having saved the Empire. The entire temper of the ruling caste seems to be to hold Indian lives cheap and to regard demonstrations as incipient revolt. In spite of the staggering instance of Jallianwalla Bagh, the Government have not enacted laws imposing liabilities on officials who allow themselves to be unhinged by the first sign of popular discontent. It is sheer humanitarian necessity that suggests the need of restraint, and the fact that Europeans in the Assembly did not perceive the importance of the measure goes to corroborate the views that they have a peculiar valuation of Indian lives; it emphasises the peremptory need of restraint.

There are at present certain instructions prescribing the use of minimum force in the dispersion of threatening assemblies. Mr. Rangachari's bill puts them as legal obligations. Field-Marshal Birdwood opposed the bill, but those who scan his argument will perceive that he attaches very little importance to the protection of private citizens against official excesses; and this is a country where official excesses are abundant and mob-excesses scarce. To quote the report: "It seemed to the Commander-in-Chief that the definite personal responsibility of the officer was the best possible safe-guard for ensuring the proper execution of duties, that the action taken was effective and that it prevented the risk of unnecessary casualties." The entire discretion is left to the Dyerites. To whom are they responsible? To the same clan. There is no reference to the horrid injustice done to individuals in the panic of officials. We cannot trust ourselves to the "personal responsibility" of officials to higher officials when the corporation is irresponsible in its status. We could have trusted the disciplinary discretion of Sir William Birdwood if he were responsible to popular representatives composing the Legislature. If he is not, let him refrain from distorting the meaning of the term responsibility. Mr. Gordon after cracking a ponderous joke on the lack of communal representation for district officers advised the House to enact only laws that would hold good even under Swaraj. Under Swaraj, officials must be responsible to something besides other officials, and therefore the analogy in favour of now conniving at irregularities is out of place. The bill stipulates that firing should be a last resort for the dispersal of aggressive crowds; that authorities on the spot should shoot only after due warning; that firing should be reported to a magistrate; and that in the case of vindictive firing it should be open to the aggrieved to sue offenders in a court of law without the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. We do not see why officials should take exception to the provisions if they accept the rule of minimum force, unless it be that the absence of enactment enables them to have immunity in all excesses. Why should they be afraid when Mr Justice McCardie held even Dyer's action as justified? The inference is that they prefer to be above law in the shooting of "native rebels." The provision about legal action is, we are afraid, of very little effect to British officials who may claim a jury of their own fellow-countrymen to whom Dyer is both a hero and a house-hold divinity.

The Government made no concession whatever except in a vague manner when the Home Member said that he would consider a suggestion of Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Jinnah said that an aggrevied party should obtain the sanction of the Advocate-General. Short of free motion for the aggrieved, the suggestion is an extreme compromise, but we very much doubt the Executive who chafe at restraint would accept it. During the debate, Mr. Rangachari flagged in his ready wit and personal address. When the Home Member cried "Kohat" Mr Rangachari ought to have reminded him of the culpable failure of officials which had to be plastered with buckets of white-wash. The Home Member who twenty-four hours previously tried to be lyrical about co-operation and Lord Birkenhead, could not hide the unreasoning spirit of opposition actuating official policy. Is it not fair that firing should be ordered as the last resort? No, said Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Select Committee. I "I do not understand" he complained "why it should be thought necessary to lay down that fire-arms should not be used unless the assembly cannot otherwise be dispersed." If this sort of callous esteem of human life is allowed to grow without check, some day a Home Member may be able to particularise the term "assembly" to the havoc of the Legislative Assembly itself! The record of officials is so bad in India that we do require some measure, besides executive instruction, to train them in the principle of hesitating to shoot. The Government have, however, been utterly irresponsive and obstructive against the introduction of humane restrictions. The Assembly having passed the Bill, it is now for them to dispose of it by the stab-weapon dear to them, namely, the Council of State. Public opinion will entirely stand by the vote of the Assembly.

BRITAIN, TURKEY AND MOSUL.

Turkey has demanded a plebiscite in the disputed Mosul region and has very properly pointed out that the League will be acting in opposition to the League Covenant if it prolongs the British mandate as suggested by the Boundary Commission. The fundamental principle of a mandate is that the wishes of the people concerned should be freely and fully consulted. The Boundary Commission examined the geographical, historical, economic strategical, political and legal arguments on either side in the Mosul dispute. It considered that from the legal standpoint Turkey's claims to Mosul was irresistible while it concluded that economic considerations favoured the British. But its conclusions on the geographical, historical and strategic aspects of the questions were almost nil. Thus what should have been the dominant consideration, namely, the wishes of the people, was relegated to the background. The Commission's report, however, contains sufficient evidence to show what the genuine wishes of the people are in regard to the future of the disputed area and this evidence at once strengthens the demand of Turkey for a plebiscite and exposes the sham of the recent resolution passed by the Iraq "Parliament" in favour of the extension of the British protection. This is how Mr. H. N. Brailsford writing in the "New Leader" refers to this aspect of the Commission's work:

"The most delicate and important of the Commission's tasks was to ascertain the wishes of the population. Iraq is governed by men who have had an Anglo-Indian training, and they understand the uses of a zealous native police force. On one occasion in the town of Mosul the Hungarian delegate, Count Teleki, went for a walk with the Turkish assessor, Jevad Pasha. The crowd surrounded the Pasha, kissed his hands, and shouted "Long live Turkey." Happening to look behind him, the Count saw that two policemen were violently belabouring the pro-Turkish crowd with sticks, and that in the presence of an English police officer. It was, to be sure, gentler treatment than is customary in Shanghai. The Commission next learned that "persons who demonstrated in favour of Turkey had been imprisoned," and at one moment it was on the point of abandoning its task, on the ground that "no impartial inquiry was possible." In these conditions it is not surprising that the Commission came to the conclusion that it was impossible to take a plebiscite. The method which it adopted was to travel all over the country questioning the leading inhabitants. In the Kurdish country these were mostly feudal chiefs, whose tribesmen adopt their opinions as a matter of course. Some were too ignorant to understand the questions put to them—unless indeed they feigned ignorance from prudence. For it evidently required some courage to express a pro-Turkish opinion:—

"More than once a witness, after speaking in private and in a whisper in favour of Turkey, loudly declared himself, in favour of the Iraq Government, in order that he might be heard by those who were waiting outside. . . . . On certain occasions, indeed, members of deputations who came to express their strong desire for inclusion in Iraq, stated privately that they were convinced pro-Turks."

It is obvious that in this atmosphere of intimidation, it was hardly possible for the Commission to ascertain the real wishes of the people. Even the Arab minority, though intensely nationalist, was anti-alien and anti-British in sentiment and many of them would prefer Turkish rule to British control and urged that "the mandate and the Anglo Iraq Treaty must come to an end as soon as possible." The economic ground on which the Commission urged the retention of Mosul by Iraq on the condition that the British mandate should be extended for twenty-five years, simply comes to this that Britain should have a free field for exploiting the oil resources of Mesopotamia. As was expected, the Liberal as well as the Conservative Party organs have, with one or two exceptions, supported the proposal of a prolonged acceptance of the "Whiteman's Burden" in Iraq and it will not be surprising if even the leaders of Labour Party who have observed a discreet silence, soon follow suit. Meanwhile, it is instructive to see how the rank and file of Labour, for whom Mr. Brailsford professes to speak, view this question. Mr. Brailsford writes:—

"We will not have another Egypt on our consciences. Another Egypt it certainly would be, with another Soudan attached to it. There is no doubt about the sentiments of the Arab population of Iraq. Bagdad is nationalist like Mosul, and it sighs for the ending of our mandate. The consent of its Parliament even to the Treaty which will end the obnoxious tie after four years was won only be coercion. To obtain a majority the police had literally to fetch the members from their houses, and herd them through the lobbies. It would require a well-drilled police and a very active air force to hold down Iraq for five-and-twenty years. Withdrawal would be impossible, for we should be "bound in honour" to remain for the sake of the Kurds, Yezidi, Jews, and Christians—not to mention the oil. But to wrong this population would be even more dangerous than our violation of the will of the people of Egypt, for here there would be behind us, watching every sign of Arab discontent, the military power of Turkey. It is clear that we shall do no wrong to the people of the Mosul area (and we shall please the "poorer" classes) if we allow them to return to Turkey. By keeping Iraq, we shall double the Egyptian danger, and add one more to the motives of a wronged East for a revolt against Imperialism."

It remains to be seen, however, what steps the rank and file of Labour will take to make their protest epective.

Notes of the Day.

India and the Geneva Protocol.

We are surprised to learn from a summary of the League's White Paper that the Government of India opposed the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, commonly known as the Geneva Protocol, which was the one constructive instrument for international peace initiated by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and annihilated by Mr. Chamberlain. The Protocol, it will be remembered, enunciated some wholesome and necessary principles on which any international action for peace ought always to be based: it made arbitration compulsory, it defined the aggressor as a nation which refused to submit to arbitration and it provided for enforceable sanctions for the decisions of the League without which international conventions become mere pious wishes. The Government of India have rejected this measure for the outlawry of war after the usual lip-sympathy with its object not because it is an inefficient means of securing peace but because, in their opinion, it "would be inimical to India's interests" since it would involve heavier burdens on India's military and financial resources. The Government of India must be composed of very ill-informed or naive persons if they really believe what they say. The Government are actually not committed any further under the Protocol than under the Covenant itself under which, as a member of the League of Nations, they are already bound to a number of weighty obligations. Even without the Protocol, India is saddled with huge military burdens during the peace, and in wars waged for imperial aggrandisement, she has willy-nilly to incur vastly greater burdens than the Protocol would involve. Indeed, the Protocol would mean a distinct advance on the present conditions since the obligations incurred under it would be subject to international law and directed to the purpose of peace while just now the heavy burdens are maintained because of the suspicions, the rivalries and the ambitions of England: in a word even if these were burdens they would be for international ends, not for imperialistic greed. The Government of India have not ceased to have the bias of a subordinate branch of the Imperial Government even when they pretend to think internationally.

A Commission of One.

We congratulate Sir Frederick Whyte on his new appointment as an official investigator of the relations between the Provincial and Central Governments in other parts of the world with special reference to such relations in India. As Sir Frederick was foiled of the prize of the Public Services Commission possibly reserved for a mute inglorious civilian, we often wondered whether the Government would permit him a swift and unostentatious departure from the shores of India. So hard pressed were they to provide him a job of plausible utility, that the Government have created new and fanciful work for him. Were the Government so keen to secure him a job and so much at a loss to discover what to secure, that they have fallen back on this academic research-work at the expense of the Indian taxpayer? It is uncertain whether Sir Frederick will study the federal systems of other countries with particular reference to India or enquire into the constitutional relationships of India with an occasional glance at the world. Nor is it certain whether Sir Frederick will content himself with reading Freeman and the "Federalists," Bryce and Lowell or whether he will visit the countries about which he happens to write. It is ridiculous for Sir Alexander Muddiman to announce this as a serious item in his reply to the Nationalist Amendment but the greatest absurdity of all is for the "Times of India" to say that the Nationalists should have changed their attitude after the announcement of this precious concession to their demand!

Communalism or Anti-Nationalism?

Since the ludicrous agitation in Poona for the erection of a statue to "Mahatma" Fule has collapsed through the weight of its inherent absurdity and since the extravagances of communal bigots have been defeated by the reassertion of the saner elements of the Non-Brahmins themselves, we would have preferred to observe silence on this miserable episode. But we regret to observe a tendency among zealous communalists of abusing Nationalist leaders of distinction with a vituperation scarcely excelled by the Anglo-Indian Press. Thus Mr Jedhe passed beyond the limits of decency not only when he abused Tilak and Chiplunkar but when he defamed the Brahmin widows. Not long ago, Mr. Kalbhor, an M.L.C. and presumably a devout Jadhavite, defended the action of the Non-Brahmin bloc in the local Council in opposing Mr. Nariman's resolution for the return of Mr. Horniman on the ground that Mr. Horniman was a friend of the higher castes! This silly and impudent libel invented as an apologetic after-thought does not deserve any answer but if the Non-Brahmins leaders believe that such tactics will earn for them the respect of a single right-minded citizen outside their ranks, they are quite mistaken. Justice and individual liberty are not Brahmin virtues and it is not justice to keep a man out of his adopted Motherland without trial or reason. We commend to the Non-Brahmins a perusal of Mr. Jinnah's admirable speech on this monstrous iniquity when he vigorously supported Mr. Chamanlal's motion last year in the Assembly; and Mr. Jinnah is not a Brahmin nor a Hindu nor an Extremist. It is distressing to find a single Indian lending his support to this measure of vindictiveness but there are some Non-Brahmins who believe that communalism and political sycophancy ought to go hand-in-hand.

Bombay Police.

The report compiled by Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, of the activities of the police in this city in 1924, is on the whole an uneventful record. Excepting for the prolonged strike of mill-workers in the beginning of the year, nothing happened throughout the year to place a specially heavy strain on the police. The Commissioner refers to a certain amount of public dissatisfaction expressed at the removal of many fixed posts and the substitution of patrols instead and he is at present engaged in devising a scheme to combine fixed posts and patrols on short beats. The efficiency of a police force is measured mainly by the success attained by it in preventing crime more than in detecting it. The report shows a considerable rise in cognizable and non-cognizable cases since 1922. It is true, of course, as the Commissioner says, that the bulk of the increase is due to infractions of Local Acts and to activities of the police in dealing with petty shop-keepers, hawkers and offenders against the Bombay Conveyance and Prevention of Gambling Acts. But there was a slight increase in the number of cases under "rioting and unlawful assemblies" and a noticeable increase in "murder" which rose from 38 in 1923 to 46, while the number of serious offences against persons and property rose from 2419 to 2485, the increase being perceptible in offences under "lurking house trespass" which were 2,169 against 2,075 in the preceding year. Of the 61 murders committed in the year, as many as 18 were cases of infanticide. Of these 18 cases only three ended in conviction, the offenders being widows two of whom were transported for life and the third was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. No information regarding the remaining 15 cases is available but the high incidence of this crime deserves the careful attention of social reformers because there is hardly any doubt but that this crime is largely the outcome of social conditions, especially the ban against the remarriage of widows.

Motor Accidents.

There were in the year 1,641 accidents with motor vehicles or 220 less than the previous year. Of these 52 were fatal. 11 of the victims being children under 12 years of age. Lorries were accountable for 17 fatal accidents. The figures record a decrease in the number of fatal accidents as compared with the preceding years and the Commissioner remarks that an average of one fatal accident a week as a result of motor accidents is surprisingly small considering the general disregard of personal safety exhibited by the pedestrian public. The remarks of the Commissioner are evidently based on the assumption that as motor vehicles are allowed to run in the streets, accidents are bound to happen. We cannot share the complacency of the Commissioner and we think it is possible by a better control of traffic to reduce the never-ending toll of human sacrifice. In this connection we regret that the Government did not approve of the Commissioner's proposal to legalise the adoption of a speed controller for motor lorries which are accountable for a large proportion of fatal accidents.

Shivaji Memorial.

The proposal about the Shivaji Memorial to be erected at Poona is once again revived as a question of national importance. There were, for some time, many conflicting communal jealousies and activities associated with the proposal. And it was regarded as more or less a pious hope. But the communal conflicts appear fortunately to have reached recently an amicable settlement. We hope, therefore, the promoters of the Memorial will now devote some time to the consideration of the final shape and form of the memorial that will keep alive the memory of the national hero and serve as a living inspiration to the coming generations. The promoters intend, we understand, to erect for the purpose a suitable building and statue in Poona. Have they decided or considered dispassionately the design of the building? Will it be truly national? Will it be really Indian? Or, will it be a sorry compromise illustrating the utter incongruity of mechanical Indian details spread or rather stuck indiscriminately over European framework and misunderstood manipulation of mass? It is to be hoped that a work of such national importance and magnitude will be open for competition by architects throughout the country. The promoters should benefit by the best available talent in India. We have the same suggestion to make for the proposed statue. And we earnestly hope the promoters will not do anything that will even remotely be suspected of tarnishing the memory of the great hero. He should not find himself in melancholy surroundings created by alien, unfeeling and unintelligent interests.

PERSIA AND IBN SAUD.

(BY G. K. N.)

Persia has expressed a desire to lead an army into Arabia and free the holy places of Hedjaz from the grasp of the heretical Wahabis. She has also invited the collaboration of the Musalmans of India in the holy enterprise. In the eyes of the orthodox and those who are unacquainted with the internal affairs of Persia, this extraordinary pose of piety may elevate her as a defender of the Faith. The real situation however, is dismally different. In the first place we admit that Persia has got the better of the recalcitrant Shaikh of Mahommerah in the south, the wild Turkomans in the north and has established peace on her borders and has got some 40,000 troops ready to take the field. But there is the other side of the shield. The resources of Persia are grievously limited. She is utterly lacking in the sinews of war. There is no open road by which to get to grips with the Wahabi enemy except by aeroplanes; and these Persia does not possess in overabundance. Secondly, granted the impossible that she is victorious against the ferocious soldiers of Ibn Saud, who are trained warriors and who have graduated in the acadamy of Atilla and the Huns, will she, a Shia country, be allowed to have any determining voice in the control of the Sunni sanctuaries? Is it conceivable that the orthodox Sunnis will tolerate her in the Hedjaz? Will the Arab, an antagonist of Iran for twenty centuries, turn friendly to the Persian to the point of sharing with him the renown of protecting the holy shrines in Arabia? And what is the expected gain to her? The whole Quixotic venture on the face of it is preposterous.

Fraud upon Persia

The explanation of the enigma makes painful reading. It is this. The project has been mooted not by the friends of Persia or Islam but by a cabal of the enemies of the great Premier and some intriguing foreigners. In the first place Persia is deceived into believing that all India is at one on the subject of the Hedjaz. We know that Moslem India is sharply divided. Taking the newspapers and our religious heads as an index, Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Khilafat School are ranged against Maulana Abdul Bari of Farangi Mahal and his following. And if there are a number of Moslem papers, especially Urdu, which credit the destruction of the Prophet's tomb by the Wahabis, there are influential organs which stand in conspicuous opposition. The most prominent journal which deprecates Persia's precipate action is the "Muslim Outlook." It is supported by the "Zemindar" of the Punjab, the "Muslim Advocate" and the 'Musalman' of Calcutta, the 'Muslim Herald," the "Tanzim," the "Hamdrad" and "Comrade" of Delhi and the "Hamdam" of Maulvi Jaleb of Lucknow. For Persia it is not an honest religious crusade at all. The enemies of Reza Khan and of Iran's independence are repeating the game which they tried not very successfully last year. Religion is being prostituted to base personal ambition.

Premier in a Dilemma.

It will be, remembered that last year most silly canards were set into circulation and a semi-mercenary, semi-illiterate mob was let loose who did to death the American Consul and for which Persia had to pay a heavy penalty. Similarly to-day the atrocities of Ibn Saud are seized upon as a godsend. The fanaticism of the country must be roused and harnessed to the stage coach of the opponents of modernisation and reform such as actually prevail in Persia. The Premier is to be impaled on the horns of a cruel dilemma. He is to be forced into one of two equally nasty positions. It is to be urged upon him that all other sovereigns of Islam being moribund, Persia must be

(continued on page 10)

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

PEACE OF THE WORLD

M. CHAMBERLAIN DENOUNCES PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—Mr Chamberlain addressed the Assembly on the subject of measures taken by the Council to carry out the decision of the Assembly. He paid a tribute to the great influence of the League and referred to the spirit which animated Britain. He added that though there were differences of opinion regarding the best means of attaining their aims there were no differences as to what their aims were. He emphasised that though punishment might be necessary the fundamental principle was not to punish the aggressor but to prevent commission of offence and declared that Britain held that the principle seemed to have been lost sight of in framing of last year's Protocol.

Mr. Chamberlain was pale and was evidently moved by the applause which greeted his peroration, in which he said that by attempting to do less than what last year's Assembly did as regards the Protocol they eventually achieved more they would act in the same spirit as the original Covenant framers. "We do not seek any fresh alliances directed against anyone. Our sole desire is peace in the world. We hope our work in this connection will meet with sympathy and support of the League."—Reuter.

AUSTRIA AND LEAGUE.

CONTROL BEING DIMINISHED.

LONDON, Sept. 10

Geneva.—The League's control over Austria will considerably be diminished and League's High Commissioner Zimmerman will leave Vienna in accordance with the Financial Committee's report recommending gradual abolition of the League control, though on Mr Chamberlain's proposal Austria will undertake not to oppose reproduction of the control in the event of failure to fulfil the obligations under the League.—Reuter.

MOSUL QUESTION.

TURKEY REFUTES AMERY'S ARGUMENTS

GENEVA, Sept. 9.

The Turkish memorandum on the Mosul question has been published here. It attempts to refute the arguments of Mr. Amery cabled on 3rd September. It contends that the League will be acting in opposition to the League covenant if it prolonged the British Mandate. It adheres to the proposal to take a plebiscite in the disputed Mosul region.

The memorandum charges Mr. Amery with interpreting the conclusions of the Commission of enquiry in accordance with his own ideas. It reiterates that the population of Mosul are capable of understanding the meaning of plebiscite and deciding whether they desire to remain under Iraq or Turkey. It suggests that they should be supplied with two flags one British and other Turkish for the purpose of voting.

AMERY TO REMAIN AT GENEVA TILL MOSUL ISSUE SETTLED.

Mr. Amery states that he intends to remain at Geneva until the Mosul issue is settled though early settlement is unlikely because the League sub-committee thereon has not yet started taking evidence which will have to be secured from both sides.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Mr. Amery, interviewed by Reuter, said there seemed to be considerable misunderstanding concerning the character of the undertaking of the British Government regarding Mosul. He pointed out that Iraq was self-supporting as regards the civil administration, and that it maintained a useful army of 8,000 men. British expenditure had been reduced from 20 millions to four millions, half of which arose from Iraq while the remainder would be incurred elsewhere in any case. If Iraq was allowed to remain intact, with a reasonable strategic frontier, the British taxpayer would probably shortly not have to pay a penny. Moreover, a continuation of the present Treaty relations with Iraq, as suggested in the League Commission's report, would be of great advantage to the young State, but if the natural unity of Iraq was destroyed and the country was compelled, with reduced revenue and a smaller population, to defend an indefensible frontier, the problem would become insoluble, and the burden of Britain would be increased.—Reuter.

GENEVA COMMITTEES.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Geneva.—The Dominions and India are well represented in half-a-dozen committees as follows:—

M. Pienaar (South Africa), Sir Joseph Cook (Australia), and Sir Edward Chamier (India), on the Committee on Legal and Constitutional questions; Messrs. Pienaar, Swinburne (Australia), Sir Thomas Allen, New Zealand) and Sir Atul Chatterjee (India), on the Committee on technical questions; Mr. Smit (South Africa) and Lord Willingdon (India), on the Armaments Committees; Messrs. Pienaar, Swinburne, Sir Thomas Allen and Sir Atul Chatterjee on the Committee on financial and economic problems; Mr. Smit, Sir Joseph Cook, and the Maharajah of Patiala on the Committee on Social questions; Mr. Drake Brookman (Australia), Mr. Smit, Sir Thomas Allen and Lord Willingdon on the Committee on Political questions; the Maharajah of Patiala is also a member of the Credentials Committee.—Rueter's Special.

"ONLY A QUESTION OF HOURS"

MUCH-BOOMED OFFENSIVE AT LAST

RIFFS TO FACE 150,000 MEN?

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Paris.—The launching of a combined Franco-Spanish offensive in Morocco is only a question of hours, according to a despatch from Fez. The first objectives will be relatively near the present Line. It is understood that Spaniards will deliver their attack in the south of Tetuan where the Riffs have lately been very active while the French will simultaneously attack the north of Wezzan in order to clear the territory in the direction of Sheshuan. Thus the Riffs will be between two fires. Possibly the same tactics will be applied farther east, the French advancing north of Taza towards Ajdir, and the Spaniards continuing to harass Alhucemas. The combined French and Spanish forces on the shore are estimated at 150,000.—Reuter.

ABDEL KARIM'S COUNTER-STROKE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

According to a communique issued at Madrid, Abdel Karim has apparently launched a counter-stroke to the landing at Alhucemas. The communque further says that the enemy in the Western Sector are still obstinately endeavouring to break through the Spanish front, and in the Benihozmar Sector, south of Tetuan, General Souga's column offered strong resistance. The conduct of the native troops was especially gallant. The enemy were provided with guns, machineguns and handgrenades.

General Primo-De-Rivera remains at present at Tetuan. The communique adds that the reports from Alhucemas are very satisfactory. General Saro's troops are consolidating in provisioning the base and constructing the defence works.

The enemy's resistance is slight.

The troops of General Fernandes Perez have not yet landed.—Reuter.

INTENSITY OF ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Paris.—Le "Matin's" Tetuan correspondent emphasises the intensity of the artillery preparations in the general French attack in the Wezzan Sector and says never before were so many aeroplanes seen in the Moroccan sky while battalion after battalion marches in dusty roads towards the front whence the wounded have already been sent down.—Reuter.

ECHO OF "EGYPT" DISASTER

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The report is denied that Japanese salvors are preparing to attempt to recover gold from the P. and O. liner "Egypt" which sank in May 1922 off Usmant. On the other hand a French firm is undertaking the work with German sub-contractors of carrying out actual diving operations using special diving dress for great depths. It is noteworthy that the "Egypt" carried £1,089,000 worth of bullion of which £839,000 was in gold.—Reuter.

SLAVERY IN THE WORLD.

PROPOSED EVENTUAL ABOLITION.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva.—Viscount Cecil, on behalf of Britain, unexpectedly submitted, to-day, at the League Committee, proposals for the eventual abolition of slavery, including domestic slavery in all parts of the world. No serious objections were raised, but the Portuguese and other delegates emphasised the importance of not moving too rapidly. It is understood that that the proposals are regarded as most important of their kind since the Brussels Act of 1890 provides severe punishment for anyone attempting to engage in the slave traffic in any signatory State and assimilates slave-trading with piracy, and lays down that a slave vessel shall be treated as a pirate.—Reuter.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN PERSIAN GULF

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva.—Prince Arfa-ed-Dowleh of Persia being invited to furnish explanations regarding the alleged illicit traffic in opium in the Persian Gulf at the League Council merely stated that Persia would welcome a European Commission of enquiry into opium cultivation in Persia, and added that as soon as conditions permitted Persia would take steps to curtail cultivation. The Prince's silence on the subject of the alleged illicit traffic has unfavourably impressed the Council. Arfa did not mention again the loan to enable Persia to curtail or abolish the growth of the poppy.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Geneva.—Six new Vice-Presidents of the Assembly of the League of Nations include Mr. Chamberlain, M. Briand, Viscount Ishii and Arsaddowlah of Persia.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

DUTY OF BRITISH GOVT.

DISALLOW ANTI-ASIATIC BILL

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

To-day's business in the Council of State was both official and non-official. Non-Official business referred to the position of Indians in South Africa with particular reference to the recent anti-Indian legislation there. To this there were several amendments. Secondly, Mr. Ramdas had a resolution for the removal of sex disqualification both in regard to voting and standing as candidates to this Council. Lastly, there was on the Agenda a Bill to amend the Penal Code in order to raise the Age of Consent from 12 to 13 in case of marital relations and from 13 to 14 in case of non-marital relations.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari had on the agenda a resolution that immediate steps be taken for the protection of Indians in South Africa against the effects of anti-Indian legislation there and that adequate measures should be taken without delay under the provisions of the Immigration into India Act of 1924, but he moved Mr. Natesan's proposition that in connection with the recent anti-Indian legislation and of the Bill now impending before the South African Parliament immediate steps should be taken to secure and safeguard the rights of Indians in South Africa. He admitted that on this question the Council had to exercise restraint and self-control. Appeals previously made for such self-control had not been disregarded but as the position of Indians in South Africa was very much threatened by the anti-Indian legislation it was the right and duty of this House to strength the hands of the Government of India and induce them to make effective representation to the Colonial Office and see that dangerous legislation was dropped.

Mr. G. A. Natesan in a vigorous speech pointed out that the Reservation of Areas Bill was more drastic than the Class Areas Bill regarding which the Council had passed a resolution last March. He contended that the Bill was direct violation of the vested rights of Indians who were promised not to be interfered with. There were some Indians who suggested repatriation of Indians as the best solution out of the difficulty. Mr. Natesan assured he was reflecting the opinion of those who paid some attention to this question when he said that that was an ill-advised and suicidal stop. They would only be playing into the hands of the South African Government and giving up the case which the Indian Government was fighting hard by adopting repatriation. The idea, some others had suggested was retaliation. But Mr. Natesan advised the Council to consider the effects of such a step before embarking upon it. Retaliation could only be the last step when all other measures had failed. The Indian Deputation from South Africa was expected in India and Mr. Natesan asked the Government of India to ascertain their views in this respect. Moreover the Government of India should use all possible but constitutional methods to ascertain the wishes of Indians on the spot. There the situation was still not hopeless.

Mr. Karandikar moved an amendment in addition to the resolution to the effect that with this object in view Government should examine the provisions of the Areas Reservation and the Immigration and Registration Bills and take steps without delay to signify to the Union Government total disapproval of the provisions prejudicial to Indian rights and privileges.

A MANLY ATTITUDE.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan in supporting the resolution, as amended, emphasised that His Majesty's Government had a duty in holding the scales even between the various

(Continued on page 10.)

PROTECTION FOR PAPER.

DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY

GOVERNMENT'S UNFAIR ATTITUDE.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

There is a heavy agenda of official business before the Assembly to-day including protection proposals for the paper industry, bounty to steel industry and the separation of E. I. Railway audit from accounts and official bills.

Mr. R. D. Tata was in the Visitors' Gallery.

USE OF INDIAN LASCARS IN SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Joshi and Mr. D. P. Sinha raised the question of seamen's strike in South Africa.

Sir Charles Innes assured them that Indian Lascars had not been used to break the strike.

Mr. Joshi asked whether the Government was aware that the use of Indian Lascars would further create a prejudice against Indians.

The Commerce member said that this consideration was also before the Government when they ordered that Lascars should not land in any South African port.

Mr. Joshi and Mr. Sinha wanted an assurance that in no part of the world Indian Lascars should be used for breaking a strike.

The Commerce member said he could not be expected to give a reply committing the Government to that proposition.

Mr. Sykes asked whether the Govern ment would bring forward this session as promised a supplementary demand for extending the Lee concessions to railway officials.

Sir Charles Innes regretted that the proposals were ready yet but would be placed before the House early next session.

PROTECTION TO PAPER.

Sir Charles Innes next moved that "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that assistance be given to the bamboo paper and paper pulp industry in India by the imposition until the 31st March 1932 of a specific protective duty at the rate of one anna per pound on all printing papers (other than chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereod) which contain less than 65 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp and on all writing paper."

The Commerce Member assured the House that he did not want to hurry the House into accepting his proposal, but Government felt that their proposals having been disclosed they must be put into effect as soon as possible to prevent heavy import of paper before protection came into effect.

A HALF LOAF.

Sir Willoughby Carey of the Titaghur Mills, speaking on behalf of the industry, said there were at present eight mills in India which had to shut down owing to rise in exchange and chiefly because of foreign competition. Competition from Scandinavia and Germany before the War made all Indian companies lose but during the War this was made up. After War foreign competition had again come in and helped by the depreciated exchanges was again underselling Indian Paper Mills. He was indebted both to the Government of India and to the Tariff Board for their proposals for protection and although they did not give what the industry wanted they would accept the half loaf rather than starve and he appealed to the House to lose no time in passing the Government

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIA'S AUGUST GUEST.

H. M. King Albert of Belgium who with H. M. Queen Elizabeth arrives in Bombay to-day per s.s. "Ranpura".

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium are due to arrive to-day by the P. and O. mail steamer Ranpura. Their Majesties will land on the Ballard Pier at 9 a. m.

DARJEELING, Sept. 9.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians will arrive in Calcutta on the 16th inst. They will be met by His Excellency the Governor and Countes of Litten and will leave the next day for Darjeeling where Their Majesties will be the gues's of His Excellency the Governor and Countess of Lyton at Government House until 22nd September.—A.P.

TRUTH ABOUT MEDINA

HASHIMITE GARRISON FIRING ON WAHABIS

A PARIS REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Paris.—A telegram from Beirut referring to the Alleged bombardment of the holy places in Medina by Wahabis says the truth is that the Heshimite garrison which is blockaded in the citadel is firing on suburbs which are occupied by Wahabis.—Reuter.

NO TRUTH—ALL ENEMY PROPAGANDA.

IBN SAUD'S ASSURANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

In reply to a telegram sent to Sultan Ibn Saud by the Muslims of Angappa, Naick Street, Madras, the following reply is received by Moulvi Zianuddin Muhamad Sahib:—

"No truth about all circulated rummours on behalf of Medina and its suburbs still intact. We will sacrifice our souls and all we have in protecting this and will not allow anyone to even touch the Holy Mosque. So rest assure and don't take any notice of our enemy's false propaganda. We will keep our pledged promises given before to the Muslim world and the real facts will be known to the world".

Madras Muslims already not excited this telegram has, however, given much relief.

"RESPECT SANCTITY OF HOLY PLACES"

MUSLIM LEGISLATORS' REPRESENTATION TO IBN SAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

30 Moslem members of the Indian Legislature, 9 of the Council of State and 21 of the Assembly have sent to Sultan Ibn Saud the following representation which through the courtesy of Sir Denys Bray and the Foreign Department has been cabled to the British Consul at Jeddah for transmission to the Sultan. Irrespective of party politics the representation is signed practically by all Moslem members present at Simla.

"The Moslem members of the Indian Legislature convey to Sultan Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud on behalf of the Indian Musalmans their deep sense of anxiety and alarm at the reported damage to the dome of the Prophet's tomb in course of the siege of Medina by his forces which has caused great consternation in India and they trust that the Sultan will lose no time in making a full statement on the subject. Further the Moslem members of the Legislature while reminding the Sultan of his promise to respect the sanctity of the places held sacred by the majority of the Moslem world place on record their considered opinion that unless the Sultan in his occupation of the Holy Places acts in strict conformity with the deep rooted religious feelings and sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the followers of Islam, he is bound to alienate the sympathy and moral support of the Moslem world which for obvious reasons are absolutely essential for his occupation of the Hedjaz."

H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA OF DARBHANGA.

His Highness the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga leaves Darbhanga *en route* for Gaya on Friday the 11th inst. His Highness will stay there up to the 17th inst. and then return to Rajanagar for the Durga Pooja.

Continued from column 6.

tified in making such allegations against him and his party and imputing motives. It was a malicious allegation and he promptly resented it and also emphatically denied it.

The Commissioner asked whether Mr. Nariman was in order in stating that his statement was malicious. He suggested that such a statement against particular individual was not in order.

The President ruled that the first part of Mr. Nariman's amendment was out of order, the rest standing. He also ruled that Mr. Nariman's use of the word "malicious" was out of order.

The amendments were then put to vote and were lost and the original proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

"PARIAHS" IN THE EMPIRE

CORPORATION'S PROTEST AGAINST ASIATIC BILL

TUSSLE BETWEEN COMMISSIONER AND MR. NARIMAN.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

At the outset the President made a presentation of some silver ornaments to Daya Singh for his heroic act in jumping into the river to save the life of his fellow-worker a Kacharoo Yesoo, both working on the Kasheli Bridge.

ASIATIC BILL.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai asked or priority and moved:

"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the telegram from the President, Natal Indian Congress, regarding the Asiatic Bill introduced in the Union Parliament, appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 26th August 1925, and to request them to urge upon the Government of India to intercede on behalf of the Indian residents of the Union as suggested in the telegram."

Mr. Mohanlal said the Bill contained so many objectionable clauses that no self-respecting Indian could put up with a single one of them. Indians were treated as the Pariahs in the Empire and in South Africa though they were asked to gloat on the glories of the Empire by their candid friends. While the South Africans had every right to come into India, to do business, and to make money, in fact to do everything in their power. Indians were not allowed to do so in South Africa. The attitude of Government was very disappointing. Indians were told that their feelings would be respected, but if they looked to the history of the past 10 years, they would find, that that would never be done. They were asked to adopt constitutional methods!

Mr. Kanji: What would you suggest?

Mr. Mohanlal: I would suggest non-co-operation! He would warn the South African Government that the time would soon come when Indians would disallow a single Colonial to come into India, and do any business, and Indians would have to break all international relations with them.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram supporting said that he wanted public meetings to be held to protest against the Act.

The resolution was carried unanimously

IRREGULAR PAYMENTS.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved that the third report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding the objections raised by the Municipal Auditors to certain irregular payments and the preparation of a manual for the guidance of the Chief Accountant, be approved and adopted. That a copy of the report be forwarded to the Corporation, and that approval be given to the suggestions made by the Sub-Committee.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the suggestion for preparing an Account Manual be approved and that the Auditors be requested to carry on the work; that until the time the Account Manual came into force the six cardinal points as pointed out by the Auditors in clauses 2 and 4 should be given effect to by the Commissioner and that the amendment of the Act as suggested by the Standing Committee should be referred to the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee for consideration.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the Corporation expressed its displeasure and disapproval at the great mismanagement as disclosed in the Sub-Committee's report and with a view to prevent recurrence of such irregularities referred the whole matter to the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee for framing of such rules and regulations as were suggested by the Auditors and also requested the Auditors to expedites the framing of the Manual as directed.

Mr R. S. Asavale asked whether the amendment was in order, as it contained a vote of censure on the Commissioner.

Mr. Nariman said they had already passed a vote of censure on the Commissioner and yet he had chosen to stick to his post. It was not the first time that the Corporation had passed a resolution like that; they had expected that the Commissioner like a self-respecting officer would resign his post, but he had not done that, and all they could now do was to adopt the motion.

The President said they could not pass a vote of censure in this manner.

Mr. Nariman said he knew that a vote of censure required a large majority, and in case of their passing it the Commissioner would be compelled to resign his post. By passing such a motion he had expected the Commissioner to resign his post, but he had not done that.

The President ruled the first part of Mr. Nariman's amendment as out of order.

The Commissioner said the mistakes pointed out were purely technical and the members moving the amendments were minutely fastidious on trivial points. He himself never wanted to sign any cheques, but the responsibility had been thrust on him. There was not much in what Mr. Nariman or Mr. Rahimtoola had said, but it was all for the purpose of vote catching.

Mr. Nariman rising to a point of order asked whether the Commissioner was jus

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOUNTY TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

60 LAKHS VOTED BY COUNCIL OF STATE.

QUESTION OF REMOVAL OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

To-day's business in the Council was official, there being two Government resolutions, the first relating to amendments in the Electoral Rules and the second about the supplementary bounty to the Indian steel industry.

At question time Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee was told that the total expense incurred in connection with the Wembley Exhibition by the Government of India for the three years ended 1924-25 was Rs. 1,38,174 in India and £181,258 in England. In addition expenditure approximating three lakhs had been incurred by railways.

Mr. Natesan elicited the information that the report of the Exhibition Commissioner was now in print and would be published when ready.

Mr. Crerar then asked the acceptance of the Council to the amendments being made in the Electoral Rules as recommended by the majority report of the Muddiman Committee.

Mr. Ramdas moved an amendment for the addition of the following words at the end of the resolution: "and to remove the sex disqualification in the matter of registration of the Electoral Roll of persons who are otherwise qualified to vote in the election for the Council of State."

The President ruled the amendment out of order as the carrying out of this amendment would not be equivalent to carrying of a resolution contemplated by the Second Proviso in the Electoral Rules for removal of sex disqualifications. The President suggested that Mr. Ramdas must have to bring a separate resolution for the removal of sex disqualification. Fortunately there was a notice of a resolution on this question admitted by the President.

The resolution was then carried.

By the passing of the Government resolution women would be entitled to vote for the Council of State and if Mr. Ramdas proposes a resolution and it is passed to-morrow then women can stand as candidates to the Council of State from those Provinces where sex disqualifications have been removed by resolutions passed in the Local Legislatures. The position as regards the amendment of the Electoral Rules about which the Government resolution was carried is this that the resolution does not remove the disqualification entirely. Now disqualification is absolute. Electoral Rules can be amended only by Government. By the resolution passed to-day Government will amend the rules to this extent, namely, disqualification will be there till the Council passes a resolution removing it. When such a resolution is passed women can vote and also become candidates to the Council.

BOUNTY TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary, moved that "This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a bounty should be paid on steel manufactured in India between the 1st of September 1925 and the 31st of March 1927, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The bounty should be paid only to firms or companies manufacturing mainly from pig iron made in India from Indian ores steel ingots suitable for rolling up forcing into any of the kinds of steel articles specified in part 7 of Schedule 2 to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. (2) The bounty should be paid on steel ingots manufactured by such firms or companies and the bounty should be paid at the rate of Rs. 12 a ton on 70 per cent. of the total weight of the ingots manufactured in each month. (3) The total amount of the bounty payable under this resolution in the 6 months ending 31st of March, 1926, should be 18½ lakhs and in the year commencing the 1st of April 1926 and ending the 31st of March 1927 should not exceed 41½ lakhs making a maximum total in all of 60 lakhs.

Mr. Chadwick said Government hoped that the Company would reduce the works cost by Rs. 15 per ton next year and that the position would improve. It was on that basis that Government were giving sixty lakhs which they thought would greatly help the Company to place itself on a sound financial basis.

Sir William Currie asked Government to consider whether it was not desirable for the State to have on the Board of Directors of the Tata Company Government representatives who would watch whether the burden placed on the taxpayers was justified.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the resolution.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who was a member of the Fiscal Commission which recommended the policy of discriminating protection supported the resolution as the steel industry was the key of national industry.

Lala Ramsarandas in further supporting the resolution hoped the policy of Protection would be extended to other industries which might also require protection.

Sir Arthur Froom said he had no quarrel with the proposition that protection could be given to steel for another eighteen months. But there was danger in the system of granting bounty because they were taking from one and giving another.

Later Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee supported the resolution because if a national industry was in need of protection then the Nation must come to its aid. The present motion of Government was therefore a step in the right direction. Reference had been made to the Bombay Mill Industry. Mr. Ramjee pointed out that the Bombay Mill Industry did not require protection. They never claimed protection and even at this moment they did not claim protection. (Mr. Ramjee throughout laid emphasis on the word Protection.)

Mr. Karandikar while supporting the resolution cautioned against topheavy administration of the Tata's and suggested that the works charges must be reduced.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari thought that by the appointment of a Government representative on the Management of the Tata's they would be unnecessarily interfering with the Company's sense of responsibility.

Mr. Chadwick agreed that it might be useful to have a watch dog on the Management of Tata's, but too much of watch would not be advisable. He affirmed that sixty lakhs figure was arrived at on most adverse figures given by the Tariff Board. It was hoped that the Company would reduce the works cost.

The resolution was carried without any dissentient voice.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

"MAHATMA" JOTIBA FULE.

SEQUEL TO PROPOSED ERECTION OF STATUE.

POONA CITY, Sept. 9.

A meeting of the Mali community of outcastes, who were publicly declared Mali leaders of Poona and the surrounding villages, assembled on 7th September at Malichavdi in Poona to decide caste question, the audience numbering over 7,000. The resolution that a statue to Mahatma Jotiba Fule be erected produced a heated debate in the Poona City Municipality when Mr. Baburao Fule, a descendent of the Mahatma Fule family, made a false statement that the late Mahatma Fule was a Christian. The Mali leaders, contemporary with Mahatma Fule like Gandea Sasno of 90 years, Laxman Sasto, 70, Waghya, 65 and others, strongly condemned and protested against Mr. Baburao Fule's false and mischievous statement misrepresenting Mahatma Fule. After great deliberation all the assembled Malis unanimously resolved to outcaste Mr. Baburao Fuler Mr. Mahadba Fule and Mr. Vishwanath Fule and took an oath by the name of Saint Savala Mali that the assembled would never associate with them on dinner or marriage occasions nor attead their funeral ceremonies.—A.P.

M. L. A'S MAGNIFICENT STAND

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept.

"Mr. Feaner Brockway, Secretary Independent Labour Party of England has cabled to Pundit Motilal Nehru.

"Heartiest congatulations on the magnificant stand in the Legislative Assembly"

NO AMALGAMATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Trade Union Congress has rejected the proposal for a gradual amalgamation of Unions with the ultimate aim of forming one big Union and also turned down by a similar majority an amendment deprecating the foundation of one Union but welcoming efforts to consolidate trade unions into more effective units.—Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Sydney.—Local ship-owners have decided to pool the available man power and the steamer "Orama," is expected to sail shortly.—Reuter.

RECRUITMENT OF INDIAN LASCARS.

On behalf of the Bombay Port Trust Workers' Union Mr. Ghabvala has communicated the following to Government and Legislative Assembly in connection with the Recruitment of Indian Lascars:—The Bombay Port Trust Workers' Union believe that the cause of the British strikers is a just expression of resentment against the tyranny of their masters and therefore the Government of India will desist from taking any measures by way of recruitment of Indian Lascars to replace the strikers, by restraining licensed brokers recruiting such lascars from pursuing their business just now under present strained connections between the different Governments. The Union being also solicitous of the welfare of Indians in South Africa and such other colonies trusts that Government by declaring their policy of abstention in the above matter will as well help in the allaying of bitterness of feelings against Indians in South Africa.

PAN-PACIFIC WORKERS' CONFERENCE

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Sydney.—The Australian Labour Council has called a Pan-Pacific Workers' Conference at Sydney next May, and has invited among others, representatives from India, South Africa, Japan, China, Singapore and America.—Reuter

CABLE ITEMS.

New York, Sept. 8.—Lacoste resigned in the finals singles against Anderson owing to unfavourable weather conditions.—Reuter's Special.

Baghdad Sept. 9.—News has been received here that four Nairn cross-desert cars, which contained no passengers, were attacked on Tuesday about 80 miles from Damascus. Drivers were stopped of their clothing but were not wounded. The cars were badly damaged by the raiders. In the event of further trouble, the trans-desert motor mail will be sent via the Amman route.—Reuter.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

ASSEMBLY'S DECISIVE VERDICT.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The following is the concluding portion of the Debate in the Legislative Assembly on Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment to Sir A. Muddiman's proposition about Reforms:—

Dr. Datta said the Indian Christians were willing to co-operate with the other Indian communities provided their co-operation was desired. Dyarchy was experiment very old in age. He condemned diarchy as unworkable and supported the amendment.

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then spoke for half an hour asking the House to realise the effect of pressing the amendment of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The amendment of Pandit Motilal wanted a declaration from the British Government on certain points, which, with certain reservations, amounted to full dominion self-government. The principle of the amendment is stated to be self-determination. How can we live our lives independent of outside people? I have never heard any nation say so. It is admitted in the amendment that constitutional advance can only come from English people, i.e., from Parliament. I am glad the members have generally refrained from using language of threat, but I have heard charges made that English are robbers and thieves. Will these charges do any good to India?

Mr. Rangachariar: It was rhetoric.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: It may have been rhetoric. But I deprecate the use of rhetoric. English people are used to take these words at their proper meaning. Another member said the object of the House was to throw down the present Government I leave it at that. I am quite willing to believe that this amendment has been put forward in perfectly good faith. (Hear, hear.) My friend Mr. Jinnah is in great difficulty for in the Minority report he wanted an authoritative enquiry, and now he is inclined to think that the Assembly can ask Parliament to accept these large proposals contained in the amendment without enquiry by a Royal Commission.

Mr. Jinnah: Sir, Lord Birkenhead has invited us to indicate the lines on which we desire our constitution.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: What Lord Birkenhead was talking about was development of a constitution not on the lines of English constitution but a constitution which will give more free scope to that imagination which is so characteristic feature of India. Then, Sir, I do not find in the speeches except of Mr. Jinnah the word electorate mentioned.

Pundit Matilal: It is in the resolution itself.

Sir Alexander: I say it was not used in the speeches. I hope you will regard the electorate as of great importance. Lord Birkenhead has made it clear that acceleration in political progress is a matter of co-operation, that to refuse to work what you have got is not in itself a direct claim for further progress, that that Government are not unsympathetic and therefore he has given you a generous offer. I ask you therefore not to give up this ultimatum under the guise of an offer. It is not likely to be effective. I earnestly hope that you will realise this position. I am willing to believe that this is a united demand from both the Independents and Swarajists made in perfectly good faith, but you will realise that in effect it is an ultimatum. Government have been charged with doing nothing in connection with the question of provincial autonomy.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The question of provincial autonomy was outside the scope of the Committee. I do not agree that investigation could be made by a committee of that nature or any other committee. The Government of India have recently availed themselves of the services of Sir Frederick Whyte who has accepted our invitation to investigate and report to us on the relations between the central and local Governments in the other parts of the world with special reference to the relations that obtain between central and provincial Governments in India. It is in this manner that much good work could be done in this question. The evidence he will collect may be useful and will be placed before the Royal Commission whenever it is appointed. (Applause.)

Pandit Motilal: Sir I want to know if at this stage it is permissible for me to answer certain questions which Sir Alexander asked by way of information.

Sir Alexander said other members in the House were going to speak.

Pandit Motilal: If my friend does not want answers then I am satisfied.

CO-OPERATION IN ENSLAVEMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta felt that the kind of co-operation Government wanted was co-operation in their continuous enslavement. The amendment showed that they did not want to go out of the British Empire. On the other hand they wanted to elevate the Government of India itself. Its position to-day was insignificant in the Empire, impotent abroad and tyrannical at home. If the amendment was accepted it would make the Government for the first time a real government of this country. The Home Member was clear headed and sincere and he wanted to come to terms with them. But with all respect to the Home Member we would describe it as Muddy Committee. (Laughter.) Sir Charles Innes' speech had proved again that a bureaucrat could never be a statesman.

Mr. Raju, Lala Dunichand, Mr. Abdul Haye, Seth Govind Dass, Mr. Durasamy Iyenger, Mr. Deoki Prashad Sinha, Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Aney, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, and Mr. Naidu (Burma) next spoke.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL.

Pandit Malaviya in a long and forceful speech supported the amendment of Pandit Motilal. He gladly acknowledged the work done by British administrators, but affirmed that the progress would have been fifty times more if there had been full responsible Government. If Indians had been given chance of working as co-adjutors the progress would have been [illegible] and more smiling and it would have been a matter of satisfaction both to England and India. Referring to the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee, the Pandit emphasised the statement of Sir Mahomed Shafi made after his retirement from the service in which he had asked for a Royal Commission. In the face of that statement the Majority Report became the Minority Report and Government should withdraw what they called the Majority Report. There was peace in Indian States between Hindus and Muslims and for several thousands of years India knew peace as it did not know to-day. Pandit Malaviya joined in the appeal for a change of heart and said whatever might be his opinions he had never for one moment said that the British Government in India should stop. Indeed, that was the conviction of every Indian. "We have no desire to get away from the control of Parliament: the limitations mentioned in the amendment are in themselves a clear expression of our desire that we are willing to submit to Parliament for sometime. How long it will be would depend on my English fellow-subjects of His Majesty. Let the agreement between India and Britain be honourable and profitable to both. We beg you to understand us and we wish to understand you. (Applause).

Sir Alexander Muddiman in summing up the debate asked the members to take up an attitude that would be in the best interests of India. He was still in difficulty as to what the Assembly meant by the amendment because so many constructions had been put on it. Mr. Joshi in a rash moment had said that servants of Crown were the representatives of European capitalists. Let it be remembered that the administration of India after 1858 by servants of Crown prevented exploitation of India. (Cries of "question,"). Sir Mahomed Shafi was now a private individual and he was free to defend his own action in respect of the Majority Report.

The amendment of Pandit Motilal was put and carried by 72 votes against 45 votes amidst loud applause. The Assembly adjourned till 45 to-morrow.—A. P.

"THE PIONEER'S" CHAGRIN.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

The "Pioneer" writes the result of the recent debate in the Assembly on the Muddiman Report will help to clear the air. "It is obvious many legislators who in their hearts are out of sympathy with the Swarajists have been manoeuvred into supporting them and these will no doubt have serious qualms of conscience when they come to consider the implications of their action. The coarse and preposterous attacks on the British which were made in the course of the debate will excite contempt they deserve among reputable people in India. It is true they were received with laughter by the Assembly at large, but every sober minded member of that body might with profit ask himself what is likely to be the impression created among the decent minded people in England by the slanders uttered by men who have prospered under British Rule and owe everything they possess to the peace and order established by the "Alien Bureaucracy" they now yillify.—A. P.

EX-ENEMY ALIENS.

BAN WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

In the press communiques dated the 22nd November 1919 and the 22nd January 1920 the Government of India with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India announced their intention of excluding ex-enemy aliens from India for a period of five years after the conclusion of the war and except in special cases this policy has since been followed the conclusion of the Anglo-German treaty, however and the withdrawal of all restrictions against the entry of ex-enemy aliens as such into the United Kingdom have made a complete change in the position and following the example of His Majesty's Government, the Government of India have now decided to withdraw the general restriction on the entry of ex-enemy aliens into India. In future no discrimination will be made against ex-enemy aliens as such in granting visas to enter India. The passport regulations will be maintained and under them it will be possible to exclude undesirables or ex-enemy nationality to the same extent as such persons of other nationalities may be excluded from India and the modifications in the detailed arrangements for the admission into India of alien Christian missionary societies and organisations and their individual members and of individual alien Christian missionaries which will follow from the above decision are being considered and will be communicated to the authorities and persons concerned in due course.

MAHATMA'S TOUR IN BIHAR & ORISSA.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

Mr. Gandhi is leaving to-night for Bihar and Orissa on a tour via Bombay. He told the deputation that arrived here to invite him to Cutch that he would try to go there in November.—A. P.

"STRONG POSITIONS" OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Madrid.—A communique issued aboard the "Alfonso, Thirteenth" says that the whole of General Saro's column composed of picked men and equipped with the most modern warlike devices landed and occupied strong positions with the loss of fifty men, half of whom were native levies. Spanish troops captured two guns, seven machine-guns, much equipment and a number of prisoners. The co-operation of the French flying squadron which carried out an effective bombardment has been most valuable.—Reuter.

LAW MEMBERSHIP FOR PANDIT MALAVIYA.

A DELHI REPORT.

According to the "Indian Outlook" published in Delhi, the rumour has been revived in Simla that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been offered the Law Membership of the Government of India vice Sir B. N. Sarma shortly to retire. It will be remembered that Pandit Malaviya's name was not merely mentioned but, it is believed, a verbal offer was actually made to him for Home Membership when Sir W. Vincent was about to retire. At the time, it is believed, he politely declined the honour because with Mr. Gandhi in jail and Mr. Malaviya in the Viceroy's cabinet—things would not have looked nice. But now that the situation has changed Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will, it is believed, accept the offer.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

Monsieur Chaidron Consul-General for Belgium lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid an informal visit to the Poona Central Cooperative Bank yesterday evening. About 75 guests including the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi and Mr. Madan, Registrar, Cooperative Society, were present.

According to the present arrangements His Excellency Lord Reading will leave Simla on the 20th October and after visiting Quetta and Peshawar will reach Delhi on the 3rd November.

(Continued from Column 6.)

rable if such an officer were to be at the carriage of any individual. He must be accorded full measure of protection. His Excellency finally held that an officer in command on the spot alone could decide the necessities of the situation, and they should not tie his hands thereby making already a difficult situation still more arduous and complicated.

Mr. Goswami asked Government to depend upon the House to indemnify an officer, who had exceeded his limits slightly as they depended upon Parliamentary indemnity in England.

IMPRACTICABLE AND DANGEROUS.

Sir Henry Stanyon thought the Bill was well intentioned but very impracticable and dangerous in its effects.

Mr. Gordon, a Bombay official, said the Bill was perfectly useless, and he appealed to the House not to be led away by racial feeling but to enact a law which would hold good even under Swaraj rule.

After lunch Mr. Jinnah said that Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood had put his case with the precision of a soldier and the logic of a lawyer. (hear, hear.) He however felt that the English precedent had been quoted unnecessarily. The revised King's Regulation, it was true, omitted the provision that a military officer must not fire without the authority of a Magistrate, but what was good for England up till 1920 should be good for India. Why was, therefore, the cry that they were introducing a revolutionary change? The speaker asked whether Government did not think its Magistrates competent to be trusted to take the best decision. They must be all experienced men.

The Home Member: If you can give me 24 hours' notice before the riot is to take place, I shall see that an experienced Magistrate is sent.

Mr. Jinnah: I presume the Migistracy must be competent to perform its duty. If you cannot have it better hand over the Government to some one else.

Continuing, he said, as regards the warning before firing, this according to the Bill must depend on the exigencies of the moment. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar had told them that even if a Magistrate acted rightly the presumption at the Secretariat was against him. The Bill protected him from that torture—(Laughter)—by asking him to come before a judicial tribunal. Here he corrected Mr. Gordon by saying that it would be for the prosecution to establish the offence of the officer, and the speaker believed that the Jury would absolve him if he acted in good faith and *bona fide*. Juries in India were as honest, as fair and as impartial as in any part of the world. (applause). He mentioned that Sections 131 and 132 of the Criminal Procedure Code already protected officers against prosecutions being launched against them without Government's sanction. All that Mr. Rangachariar's Bill did was to make an exception in the case of the use of fre-arms. The speaker suggested that sanction should be obtained from the Advocate-General. To those who held that soldiers and Magistrates would be demoralised if any person could sue them he asked whether they in their lives did not take decisions and face their consequences.

CLOSURE APPLIED.

At this stage closure was moved and accepted.

The motion for the second reading of Mr. Rangachariar's Bill was carried by 56 votes against 47.

The House then discussed in detail the clauses of the Bill. One formal change proposed by Sir Sivaswami was accepted. He next moved that Sub-Clause 4 should specifically provide that notwithstanding anything contained in Section 132 of the Criminal Procedure Code an officer could be prosecuted by any person or his relative without the sanction of Government.

The House accepted the amendment by a majority.

The Home Member opposed the amended clause, but it was carried by 58 votes against 45.

Mr. Rangachariar then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Home Member opposed it.

The House, however, passed the Bill without a division, and adjourned till to-morrow.

USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S BILL FOR REGULATION

PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Numerous non-official Bills headed by Mr. Rangachariar's motion for the second and third reading of his bill to regulate the use of firearms appeared on the Agenda Paper, when the Assembly reassembled today.

Mr. Rangachariar moved the consideration of his Bill regulating the use of fire-arms in dispersing an unlawful assembly as amended by the Select Committee. He said he was a mild Brahmin from Madras, and had never been a rioter nor was likely to be one in future. (Laughter). He did not believe even in threat, but still he was a human being and must take a human view of things. They could forget the Punjab wrong, but they must act in a statesmanlike manner, and provide against its repetition. The genisis of his Bill was the resolution moved by the Right Hon Srinivas Sastri in March 1921, which Sir William Vincent, accepted in parts. Government accordingly brought forward a Bill, but afterwards let it lapse. The speaker then tried to introduce some provisions in the big Bill, amending the Criminal Procedure Code, but was ruled out of order. Hence he brought forward his Bill which had been passed by the Select Committee in an amended from, and was now before the House.

Mr. Rangachariar held that the safeguard which his Bill wanted had already been accepted by the Local Governments and the Government of India in the instructions laid down for the officers called upon to disperse unlawful assembly. These instructions urged that the fullest warning should be given, and firing should not be ordered to except in the last resort. If Government's intention was that these executive instructions must be made, then why not make these administrative obligations legal obligations? As regards the provision authorising any injured person or his specified relatives to sue in Court the officers responsible for firing, this was only just. At present an officer could not be sued without Government's sanction. That this provision was a dead letter was apparent from the fact that not a single prosecution was allowed even in the case of the Jallianwalla Baugh firing. People he held, deserved protection. They wanted some freedom in this respect, as people enjoyed in England, where sanction was given by the Director of Public Prosecutions. As the speaker was developing his argument stating that Indian crowds were not armed with anything more than lathis and brickbats, the Home Member interjected: What happened in Kohat.

Mr. Rangachariar: Kohat is different from the rest of India.

The Home Member: Indian Law applied to Kohat.

Mr. Rangachariar replied that he was speaking of an Indian crowd as a whole. "There was nothing wrong with his proposals to regulate the use of fire-arms. He asked the House to pass the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and not leave the law as it was (applause).

GOVT. OPPOSITION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman opposed consideration of the bill. So far as the object of the Bill was concerned it must have sympathy of all reasonable men. It was of the greatest importance to the citizen that fire-arms and force be used with the greatest discrimination, but it was of equal importance to the citizen that force be used in a prompt and effective manner. One defect of the bill was that it proposed to regulate the use of fire-arms which was not exhaustive, and did not cover the other kind of force, for instance, explosives and gas which might be used. The speaker agreed that generally crowds in India were not armed with fire-arms but if Mr. Rangachary imagined that in case of a Hindu-Muslim riot, angry and fanatical mob could be dispersed by a few policemen by the use of lathis only. Mob would perhaps tear policemen to pieces. Policemen had been torn to pieces in the past. As regards warning, there might be occasions when it could not be given when a sudden and striking exhibition of force alone could save the situation. An officer who performed his duty as a servant of the Crown deserved protection. Mr. Rangachariar wanted to do away with the protection given by law at present. He would not, however, object to the sanction by the Director of Public Prosecutions as was the case in England. But the Director in England in the last resort took orders of the Executive Government. Mr. Rangachariar should, therefore drop his provision doing away with Government's sanction to the prosecution of officers.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said they did not want to have any more of Jalanwala Bagh. The speaker said that there were people in the country both civil and military who held lives of Indians very cheap.

Sir William Birdward, in the course of his first speech in the Assembly said past experience in India and Egypt had shown that experienced soldiers exercised the restraining influence, compared with often an inexperienced perplexed and harashed civil official Secondly, if a definite warning must be invariably given, then the military force might not be able to save the situation of a kind where the mob with torches was rushing to burn a house or factory, and troops were only a few hundred yards off and had no time to give warning. Thirdly, under Mr. Rangachariar's bill an officer would be prosecuted without the Government authority. The Commander-in-Chief hoped the Assembly would agree than an officer acted not as a private individual but in the service of the Crown and much against his will. It would be intole-

(Continued in column 5.)

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

BOMBAY ARTISTS' SUPPORT.

MR. JAYAKAR'S PLEA.

A meeting of the Art Society of India was held on Sunday in the Society's rooms in support of the Prize of Delhi Scheme for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts. Mr. G. K. Mahatre, presided. Mr. Mahatre spoke briefly about the object of the meeting and asked Mr. Kanaiyalal H Vakil to explain the scheme for the advancement of Indian arts and crafts formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee. Mr. Vakil explained the Scheme and said that the scheme was meant to provide not only the facilities of study and employment necessary immediately after the graduation in the art schools, it was also meant as a valuable method for reviewing the artistic activities in the different provinces of the country. He hoped that the mutual exchange between artists from different parts of the country of ideas, ideals and methods at a central place like Delhi would lead gradually towards the synthetic evolution of an art that would be truly national because it would then be truly nation-wide. The artistic heritage of the country was only beginning to be discovered. Its artistic future was equally uncertain. And, much harm was already done by the tyranny of names and labels imported from the West. The attempt to tie down the artistic potentialities of the country to "schools" was the result of the imperfect recognition of the infinite variety and range of the artistic wealth, past and present, of the country. The Prize of Delhi would thus provide, employment, facilities of study and research and the definite guidance for future progress.

Mr. Parendekar then moved the following resolution:—

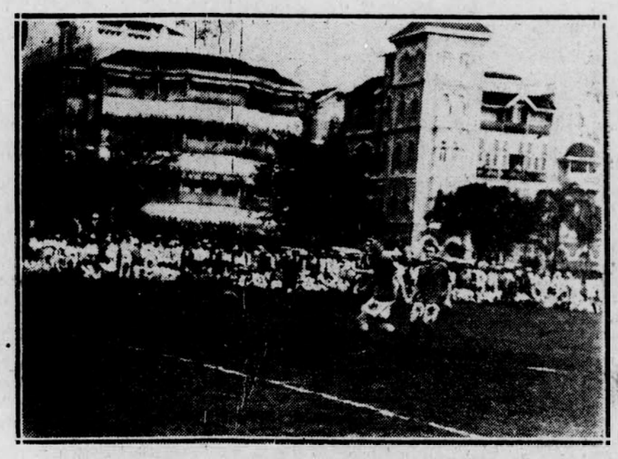
"This meeting of the Art Society of India entirely approves of the scheme for the encouragement of Indian Arts and Crafts framed by the Prize of Delhi Committee and is further of opinion that no scheme which does not give full and exclusive scope to the development and encouragement of Indian talents and aptitudes is likely to satisfy public sentiment. This meeting of the Art Society of India requests Mr. Kanaiyal H. Vakil, who is shortly leaving for Calcutta to convey their greetings to the artists in the other parts of the country and to extend the invitation for their co-operation and support for the Scheme for the advancement of Indian Arts and Crafts framed by the Prize of Delhi Committee." He explained the advantages of the Scheme.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar said he was there that evening to warn them about the dangers that threatened to overwhelm the artistic world in India. He was not an artist. But he was accustomed to observe the forces that were a danger to India. And, he claimed to have given time and attention to the safe-guarding of their interests. The Prize of Delhi Scheme placed before them for their consideration indicated the life and death struggle for a free and independent growth of Indian art. He did not believe that a nation politically subject could be artistically free. And as the political independence was inevitable, so was the artistic freedom and renaissance. Their entire cultural existence was threatened. Bombay had become the subject matter of hostility in interested quarters. It might be due to the dominance Bombay had acquired by its activities. There appeared to be a dead set against Bombay. And, the secret scheme by the architects of New Delhi involved more than the crores already spend or proposed to be spent. The questionable procedure adopted by the officials aimed directly at their artistic freedom. The imposition of European talent had been transparent. Everything would be sacrificed to the foreign interests. The scheme by the architects kept as a secret would force upon India an art that was neither Indian nor European, although the expenditure for the purpose was sought to be sanctioned in the name of the encouragement of Indian art. The hybrid art would be backed up by interested opinion in England. The effect of that opinion was not to be under-estimated. The opinion had powerful organisations behind them and if the artists in India wanted to fight their battle with some chance of success they should immediately start organising their efforts for safe-guarding their interests and future. In an impassioned appeal emphsised with many graphic instances of the injustice to Indian artists and with reasoned convictions Mr. Jayakar called upon the artists to wake up to a man, to organise meetings in and outside the city and fight for their threatened rights and against the merciless exploitation by alien interests. As an instance of the tyranny consequent upon lack of effective organisation among the artists he mentioned the abolition of Freehand. A fifth-rate official from Cairo, having neither the knowledge nor understanding of Indian artistic conditions, had been empowered to set at naught, with a stroke of the pen, the artistic traditions of times immemorial. He finally requested the artists to drop their passive attitude. And, suggested that they should form a committee which would in co-operation of the Prize of Delhi Committee carry on the fight for their rights. After as interesting discussion in which Messrs. Pithawalla, Vagh-Mirghe and others took part the resolution was passed unanimously.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD,
Coming Saturday 12th September
"LEATHER STOCKING"
Hero of Greatest Tales of Indians
Ever written!
Featuring EDNA MURPHY and
HAROLD MILLER.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
The first match in the Rovers Football Tournament which was played on the cooperage on Wednesday between the K. S. L. I. (Poona) and the Royal Artillery (Colaba) was won by the former by five goals to nil.

DISAPPOINTED POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your timely help in bringing to light a grave injustice done to the unlucky overseers and (five hundred and more) Postal Packers, ever since 1920, will have now a wonderful effect, as each Postal Overseer will be entitled to receive his arrears at five rupees a month from April 1922, or in all, Rs. 210, each, till the end of September 1925; so also, each packer will be entitled to claim his arrears at one Rupee, per month, from April 1922, upto the end of September 1925; or Rs. 42, in all. That is why I had proved, prior to my bringing the Postal strike to an end in February 1921, that the "Postal strike was justified". And so, the Postal strikers had joined their duties conditionally on Friday 11th February 1921, and not unconditionally, as stated by the late Mr. N. W. Vaughan, the then Presidency Post Master, as will be seen from my letters in "Sunday Chronicle" as well as in Monday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", 13th and 14th February 1921.

I waited with patience for these four and half years, thinking that those who posed as leaders would mend matters. But, I was greatly disappointed to find a misleading statement in a monthly paper styled "Postman" of July 1925, in which it is stated "that all the Postal employees were granted "fifty per cent." increment of their former pay, and not more". Hence, what is the good of finding fault with the Postal Authorities, who seem to take undue advantage of the total ignorance of these facts on the part of self-styled leaders of the Postmen and Packers.

The total amount that is now claimed from April 1922 on behalf of the disappointed Overseers and Packers, will come to not less than Rs. 29,400. How is it, the then Postmaster-General, Mr. H. A. Sams I.C.S., who was in Bombay, till April 1922, did not move in this matter, even after he was appointed as Acting Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. In fact, had it not been for the premature death in July 1922 of Mr. N. W. Vaughan, Acting Postmaster-General of Bombay, from April 1922, he was sure to take up the cause of these disappointed Overseers and Packers and to get them the due payment of fifty per cent of their former pay, even from 1921—as both Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Sams were in Bombay, during the period of the Postal Strike. Fortunately, Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., the then Acting Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who was the Postmaster-General of Bombay Circle, from August 1918 till April 1920, knew about this blunder and that is why, he had agreed for a new scale of pay from April 1921, of which there is a reference in the office files of November 1920 and January 1921.

Moreover, I must plainly admit the fact, that the present Presidency Postmaster who is in Bombay, from May 1921, is not to be held in any way responsible for the non-payment of over-dues of these disappointed Overseers and Packers as none brought these facts to his notice, though they ought to have been paid at the rate of Rs. 60, and Rs. 21 rising to Rs. 28 instead of Rs. 55, and Rs. 20 to 27. But now, the true facts have been brought to light, and it is for Mr. J. S. Buckner, Presidency Postmaster, to judge properly, and take up the cause of his faithful employees and obtain the sanction of the Director-General of Posts, from April 1922, and to see, that the arrears of pay of all the Overseers and Packers have been paid by the end of October 1925, without giving any lame excuse. I am sure, the present Postmaster-General, Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S. will never come in the way of these disappointed men, as I have already brought to his notice all about the "Postal scandal" in the last week of May 1924—prior to his going on furlough, through the medium of a letter of recommendation from a responsible officer of Bombay Government.—Yours etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNEY.

MOPLAHS AND THE ANDAMANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since the establishment of British Rule in India, few Governmental actions have ever been influenced by public opinion. There are instances without number, which serve to elucidate the mentality, which holds the most cherished sentiments and feelings of the Indians in utter contempt. The Madras Government is not a whit behind any other provincial bureaucratic agencies in India in this respect. The Malabar Train Tragedy, is still fresh in the memory of every Malayalee irrespective of caste or creed. The recent scheme launched by the Madras Government to shift hundreds of Moplah families from their much loved land of Malabar to the strange Andamans under the familiar methods of pressure and persuasion is another instance of an outrage on humanity unheard of in the history of any modern civilised Government. In the teeth of opposition from the public in general and the Mahomedan community in particular, the Government persisted in carrying out their scheme for inscrutable reasons. It has been certified by the Jail Committee an authority whose opinion even the Government cannot conscientiously defy that the island is not fit for human habitation. The climatic conditions are quite unhealthy inasmuch as it is a malarial place. The Jail Committee had stated that "the atmosphere of the island was distinctly unhealthy morally, and that no self-respecting and decent man, even though he was a convict, would be willing to take a member of his house-hold to Andamans". The proportion of women to men is 1 to 6, and the majority of the population are convicts. In these circumstances, nobody can deny the fact that it is morally dangerous to send women to such a place, even with the consent of their husbands, who are convicts.

The chief and perhaps the only point the Government has to take shelter under is that it is done with the consent of the parties. Whether there was mutual consent is a fact which is yet to be proved. The scheme emanated from the fertile brains of the authorities; these Moplahs were brought from the Andamans to Malabar under police custody; they were allowed to interview their relatives in the presence of the police; hence it cannot be satisfactorily proved that the prisoners, who were at the mercy of the Government servants responsible for the success of the scheme, were never influenced in inducing their families to go with them to an island, the nature and condition of which they themselves had experimental knowledge. Such statements are only worth to be mentioned in Government Despatches, but do not satisfy the Indian public.

As regards the consent said to have been given by the families, who were taken to the Andamans, the true circumstances will never allow any sensible man to believe that they had given their free consent without any pain of heart, but it is just possible that they agreed to be enslaved on account of the pressure and persuasion brought upon the temptation and facilities offered to them, and the poverty of the maleridden families.

In short the Madras Government alone is responsible not only for the initiation of the scheme but for its extension also. The Government wants to develop the Andamans, make it suitable for habitation at the cost of Indian men and money, and then hand it over to a few English Capitalists, who will no doubt follow the foot-steps of their countrymen in South Africa in keeping those, who are responsible for its development under perpetual servitude and we can safely imagine what their fate will be in the future.

Still more pitiable is the fact that a domesticated Indian on behalf of the Government meticulously omitted certain inconvenient facts, indulged in a fantastic distortion of the truth, and exalted the outrage of justice in the Madras Legislative Council, and in a polished oratory without rhyme or reason, vainly attempted to justify the Government's action, which stands unambiguously condemned in the eyes of the world.

Now, the public opinion is strongly against the scheme, humanity forbids it; and the last but not the least important, the Madras Legislative Council, the majority of the members of which are persons, who have grown grey in their loyal and faithful service to the British Government, has recorded their disapproval in the most emphatic terms. What will the Madras Government do? Will it suspend the scheme, and restore the families already taken to their old beloved land, or will it still stick to its pet scheme disregarding the force of public opinion? Of course there is no precedence, yet, let us wait and see. —Yours, etc.

N. N. MENON.

CRITICAL MILL SITUATION.

M, L, C,' S STATEMENT.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

37 members of the Assembly, mainly Swarajists, have issued a statement regarding the critical situation created by reason of the reduction of the wages of the mill-workers in Bombay. They urge upon the employers to make immediate arrangements for a conference and offer mediation to avert disastrous consequences.—A. P.

THE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my article on this subject in your issue of the 5th instant I have shown how faulty and unjust the rental basis is and what precautions should be taken if at all it be decided to stick to it inspite of the voluminous evidence against its adoption. I have also shown how Government Experimental Farms can be used to find the landholder's net profit. I may add that in calculating the expenses needed for growing crops on these Farms the salaries of Superintendents may be left out altogether and only the cost of labour manure, seed etc. taken into account, so that there may be no room for arguing that Experimental Farms have necessarily to be worked at a loss owing to the salaries of Superintendents. The following is a real and not an imaginary instance out of several similar ones I have collected to show the net profit:—

Ramchandra Kanhoba Puro of Sasavane in the Alibag Taluka owns seven acres of rice land and one and a quarter acres of garden land. Last year he cultivated the whole land himself with the help of his son and two servants. His gross produce was seven khandis of unhusked rice valued at Rs. 350, Rs. 125 price of straw and Rs. 50 price of garden products or a total income of Rs. 525. His actual expenses amounted to Rs. 200 for servants' pay, Rs. 15 for rab materials, Rs. 30 for manure, Rs. 2 price of seed sown, Rs. 50 for transplantation, Rs. 145 for fodder for cattle and Rs. 25 for weeding and harvesting, or a total of Rs. 487. To this is to be added the cost of the labour of four persons (two men and two women) of the family. Roughly putting this down at Rs. 63, we see that the actual expenses exceed the actual income. Mr. Puro has spent more than six thousand rupees in digging and building a well in his garden and in converting rabi to rice land. The amount of his loss, when the interest on the capital invested and the Government assessment are added to the actual expenses, will be considerable. He and his son being good carpenters earn by carpentry about Rs. 300 annually for the maintenance of the famil and therefore, he has not been obliged to sell his land. In an exceptionally good year his gross income from his rice land will be about ten khandis valued at about Rs. 500, but even then his profit exclusive of the interest on the invested capital wil not exceed a hundred rupees. Thus he will realise only about one and a half per cent. on his money even in a good year. Owin to such losses no one now, as you have observed in your leader of 8th July last, i vests capital in agriculture, and the sales and mortgages are due generally to poverty and indebtedness, though a few persons ma still be found who will pay high prices even knowing that they will be losers. I shall give only two instances:—

(1) One of the sons of a backward cultivator from the village of Avas in the Alibag Taluka got a prize of about two thousand rupees in a lottery. His father induced him to purchase rice land Rs. 1,20 per acre. The old man cultivates the lan himself with hired labour and is satisfie with what he gets from it, the assessmen and the cost of cultivating being paid on of the money his son sends him from Bombay.

(2) A man from the village of Mapgao spent the best part of his life in earning money in Bombay and returned to his native village only recently. He invested all his savings amounting to Rs. 1,500 in purchasing about an acre and a half of rice land under the belief that his money would be safer there and his children would hav landed property, although he knows that i will not get even two and a half per cent interest on the investment. Instances of such sales enable the settlement officer to show how the value of land has increase in the same way as some of the rents on paper show how enormous they are.

Mr. Gordon avers that during the present regime there has been an enormous reduction in the rate of assessment, as Akbar took one-third of the gross produce, while the British take only one-twelfth of it in the Konkan. At page 236 of his book entitled "Open Letters to Lord Curzon" the late Mr. Romesh C. Dutt, C.I.E., writes "The Emperor Akbar made a theoretical demand of one-third of the gross produce, but it may safely be asserted that the revenue he actually obtained did not come up to even a sixth of the gross produce of his Indian Empire." Mr. Dutt has further on proved how the actual receipts never represented more than a sixth or eighth or tenth of the real produce. The proportion of one-twelfth of the British demand to the gross produce is based on the rent on paper and is, therefore, misleading. As a matter of fact the present ratio of the Government demand is much higher and presses heavily on the landholders. The revenues in pre-British times were never collected so rigidly as at present. Frequent inspections and estimates of the probable output of crops were made with the help of village Panch to fix the assessments. In bad years the assessments were very low and at times altogether remitted. Besides this the landholders then had not to bear as at present the additional burdens of the salt duty, the local fund cess the liquor tax, octroi and other municipal taxes, stamp, court, registration and grazing fees etc. No Forest Act then deprived the cultivators of the right of getting free of charge materials for rab, wood for fuel and plough and other implements. No Abkari Act took away from them the harmless and invigorating beverage of fresh and pure toddy or made the owners of cocoanut gardens sufferers in point of income. In the present regime the land taxes once fixed rightly or wrongly for thirty years or so have to be paid under any circumstances at least so far as the Konkan districts are concerned. Mr. Chunilal Damodar of Uran writes that for the last five years, he and others had to pay taxes on salt paddy lands out of their pockets without getting anything from their tenants. Some land-holders actually sold gold ornaments to pay the taxes. Mr. Mukund Moreshwar Deval of Zalkhand in the Alibag Taluka having his Khar fields measuring 137 acres and assessed at Rs. 138-10 annas, all submerged under salt water in June 1924, applied to the Collector of Kolaba to remit the taxes for that year. In reply he was informed that as he was a well-to-do man and had sweet rice land besides the khar land he could get no remission or even postponement of the taxes.

In the year 1897 there was a great famine in India. In my letters to the Press and in my evidence before the Famine Commission I was able to show that there was a famine in the Konkan as in other parts of the country, but no famine was declared, and the taxes were recovered by oppressive means. In that year the Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., visited the Konkan districts, and after he had left, the village officers' crop reports contained anna valuations beyond the limit necessary to declare a famine. The sympathetic Collector of Kalaba visited one of the villages of Alibag Taluka, entered a rice field, plucked a few ears of corn and asked the village officer where his eight anna crop was. The Collector was shortly transferred to another district. More than five thousand people of the Alibag Taluka met and prayed to Government not to transfer the Collector at that juncture. The reply was the stereotyped one, viz., that the transfer was made for the convenience of public service. The Mamlatdar of Alibag inquired into the petition of a poor widow and satisfied himself that she would not get even two maunds in the place of the normal forty maunds. This Mamlatdar was also transferred. The woman expected remission, but about the middle of July the village officer told her that as both the Collector and the Mamlatdar had been transferred, she had no hope of getting any remission. Shortly afterwards a police party confined the woman in her hut. One of her relatives had to pay the taxes. These episodes were published by me in "The Times of India", and when I went to see the new Collector he inquired whether I thought the former Collector sympathetic and the new one cruel. I only said that I thought it proper to bring the doings of subordinate officers to the notice of their superiors. This Collector was also sympathetic and feelingly told me how they were hepless befor the mandates of higher authorities.

Mr. Gordon was lately the popular Collector of Kolaba, and as I am personally acquainted with him. I can bear testimony to his having evinced solicitude for the welfare of the rural population, though it will not be easy to say how far he will be with the people when their interests clash with those of Government.—Yours, etc.

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

QUESTION OF COURT'S JURISDICTION.

The following is a summary of the judgment delivered by the Full Bench on the question of the Jurisdiction of the High Court in an appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kajiji in the suit filed by the Climax Industrial Syndicate against the Sipra Cotton Mills and the Indian Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.

Teir Lordships observed that the question before the Court was whether a suit based on a mortgage of land situated outside the ordinary original jurisdcition of the High Court claiming the usual mortgage decree for sale of the property was "a mit for law" within the meaning of Clause 12 of the Letters Patent so as to debar the Court from entertaining such suits. In this particular case, the defendant also resided outside the jurisdiction. If the question was to be decided without reference to previous decisions of this High Court, there would be no doubt that such "a suit for land" within the meaning of High Court could not exercise jurisdiction. But the Court was now faced with the fact that ever since the decision in 'Holkkr vs. Dadabhoy,' the Court had at assumed jurisdiction in respect of such suits, though the Calcutta and Madras High Courts had consistently refused to do so. In deciding the case of 'Holkar vs. Dadabhoy,' Sir Charles Sargent who presided at the hearing, omitted to notice that the essential condition on which the jurisdiction of the Courts of Equity in England rested in such cases was that they had a person within their jurisdiction against whom they could exercise their authority. He must either reside or carry on business within their jurisdiction, so that his obedience to the Court's order could be secured by the arrest of his person or the attachment of his goods. The defendant in Holkar vs. Dadabhoy neither resided nor carried on business within the jurisdiction of the High Court; and on that ground alone the decision in that case was, in their Lordships' opinion, a wrong one. After discussing the various cases of other High Courts on the point, their Lordships agreed with the long series of Calcutta decisions to the effect that regard must be had to the substance of the suit i.e. the relief actually claimed, a suit on a mortgage was a suit for land. The Madras High Court had also taken the same view, while the Bombay High Court had so far taken a different view in the light of the possibility of a decree being passed *in personam*. But a plaintiff when asking for relief against the property could not claim that the suit was not a suit for land because he was also asking or might be entitled to ask for an order which could be enforced personally against the defendant. If this view of clause 12 was correct, it must follow that the present suit filed against the 2nd defendant who reside outside the jurisdiction asking for the sale of the mortgaged property which was also outside the jurisdiction, was not within the competence of this Court.

The Court, however, had still to consider whether, in spite of that opinion, they should not give effect to the doctrine of *stare-decisis*. The Advocate-General had pointed out that a decree passed without jurisdiction was a nullity, and that if the Court now decided that it had no jurisdiction, in such cases, all the previous decrees in similar suits would become nullities, and the titles of those who had bought properties in pursuance of such decrees would become clouded. But their Lordships did not agree with this view, because it was not tantamount to saying that the Court had no jurisdiction in the previous cases in which it was decided that it had. Their Lordships only decided that those previous cases were not binding upon them. It was also suggested that any such purchaser might now seek to get rid of his purchase on the ground that the decree under which he purchased was a nullity. But, to their Lordships' mind, there was hardly any possibility of any one being so rash as to make such an attempt. It was not the case of an inferior Court arrogating to itself the jurisdiction of a higher Court, or of the Courts of one country being asked to pass a decree on a judgment of the Courts of another country. However that might be, their Lordships did not see how the prospect suggested by the Advocate-General, of such suits being filed could deter the Court from holding that they had no jurisdiction when they thought that the words of the Charter provided an absolute bar. Nor could the difficulty of mortgagors who had acted on the faith of the old decision provide an excuse for assuming a jurisdiction which was not given to the Court by law.

As regards the contention that the decision in 'Holkar vs. Dadabhoy' should be allowed to stand, even though the Court considered it wrong, because it had stood for 35 years and its reversal now would entail considerable inconvenience on parties, their Lordships observed that the objection to adhering to so easy a road out of the difficulty lay in the fact that they could not find the slightest foundation for the exercise of their equitable powers.

In India each District Court was a Court of general civil jurisdiction; and unlike the High Court of Judicature of England which had jurisdiction over the whole country, there was no warrant for the High Court in India to exert its equitable powers against persons residing within the jurisdiction of District Courts. Their Lordships were aware that they were bound to attach the greatest importance to the doctrine of *stare-decisis*; but that doctrine, in their opinion, could be no authority for their establishing so novel a proposition. They, therefore, held that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain such suits, and allowed the appeal.

PROTECTION FOR PAPER.

(Continued from page 7).

proposals to-day. He felt that the Burma Government had not given them a proper opportunity to go and establish Mills there. As regards the soda process, Sir Willoughby said this had already been tried by his firm, but had not proved on a large scale the success which the Tariff Board anticipated it would prove to be. Continuing, Sir Willoughby Carey amphasised that the Tariff Board had not provided against exchange fluctuations. He hoped Government would make six-monthly adjustment in the duty on the basis of exchange fluctuations with a view to maintain protection at the level now proposed to be granted. He feared that the proposal might retard the growth of the paper industry from wood pulp which was quite in abundance in India.

AN INFERNAL NUISANCE.

Mr. Deoki Prasad Sinha opposed the resolution wholesale. (Laughter). He thought protection was a new epidemic in India and the Tariff Board was an infernal nuisance. (Laughter). Protection was demanded by capitalists to inflate their own dividends. The speaker thought that if an industry could not successfully compete with foreign competition it should cheapen the cost of production. He thought raised tariffs would retard the cause of Indian education and the vernacular press.

Lala Naraindas thought he would not give his whole-hearted support to the resolution when some principal recommendations of the Tariff Board were not given effect to. He thought that the paper industry in India had a future and with help it would be self-supporting in the near future.

Mr. Fleming admitted that there were vast areas in Burma for bamboo cultivation and for developing the pulp paper industry, but the climate was rather unfavourable and unhealthy. Labour and coal would have to be imported from outside. Considering these factors the speaker thought the prospects of pulp paper industry in Burma might just be the other way.

MR. KELKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Kelkar moved his amendment that grass should also be specifically mentioned in the resolution giving protection to bamboo pulp. He said grass and bamboo were two rival raw materials of equal value for the paper making industry and there was no reason to ignore the one. The speaker held that the Tariff Board had made recommendations protection bamboo with bias and prejudice in favour of certain mills. Opinion of experts was also in favour of grass and their point of view should prevail instead of the judgment of the Tariff Board. It was unwise to accept as conclusive the adverse opinion of only one expert given before the Tariff Board. Grass paper mills in Bengal and in the United Provinces would close down if protection was not granted to them. Government had not accepted the Tariff Board's conclusion entirely. There should, therefore, be no difficulty in adopting his proposal.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao made it clear that although the Bill proposed to protect only bamboo paper as such the effect of the protection duty would be the same for bamboo pulp paper as for grass paper. There should, therefore, be no quarrel between Mr. Kelkar and Sir Charles Innes.

Mr. Abdul Haye deprecated the attempt to protect the stronger and to ignore the weaker. Bamboo could stand the competition without protection, but grass could not. The Punjab Paper Mill was being started at Saharanpur and according to the Tariff Board would produce cheap paper from grass.

Sir Charles Innes felt that some speeches had been made under misapprehension. His resolution adopted exactly what the Tariff Board had recommended. The Tariff Board found that the existing grass paper mills had failed to make out a case for protection except that the mills now being erected at Saharanpur had exceptional opportunity for producing cheaper paper from grass and the speaker wished it every success. The Tariff Board had held that if any claim for protection had been made out it was made out by the bamboo pulp paper but as the protection was to be given by the increase in the protective duty it would give protection to grass paper quite as much as it would to pulp paper.

MR. KELKAR'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. Kelkar's amendment was rejected by forty-nine votes against forty.

Mr. Rama Iyengar moved that the Tariff Board's recommendations be accepted entirely, namely grant of protection for five years and assistance to two companies to the extent of twenty lakhs under the conditions imposed by Government. Mr. Rama Iyengar held strongly that the Tariff Board's proposal was consistent as a whole and could not be separated.

Sir Charles Innes said he had already fully explained the difficulties in his previous speech. The Government of India could discriminate between firm and firms competing in the same market, but if the House accepted Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion this would receive serious consideration if Government and he would be able to communicate the results to the House next session.

Mr. Rama Iyengar's amedment was rejected.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

"TIMES ILLUSTRATED" SAVED.

After lunch, Mr. Dumasia moved that super calender paper imported in reels should be excluded from protection duty as this kind of paper was not produced in India at all. The proposed duty would hit the "Times Illustrated Weekly" with which he was connected.

Mr. B. Das and Mr. Cocke supported the amendment.

Sir Charles Innes said Government's difficulty was that the Tariff Board considered the matter fully and did not exempt the super calender paper.

The House accepted Mr. Dumasia's proposal and excluded super calender paper in reels from protective duty.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar moved the addition of the following rider:—

"This Assembly further recommends that recommendations of the Tariff Board for the grant of loan or subsidies to firms with a view to fully explore possibilities of manufacture of paper from bamboo by sulphite or soda or other process should be accepted in principle and that further investigations be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Board as to the most effective manner in which assistance may be given to all companies or firms that are prepared to explore possibilities on a commercial scale." He said Sir Charles Innes had in the statement of objects and reasons stated that the policy of granting subsidy or loans was open to grave objections. This might create prejudice against this policy being pursued in Madras and other provinces in respect of the Aid to Industries Act.

Sir Basil Blackett said the Assembly had already rejected Mr. Rama Iyengar's proposition which raised the same issue. If the House passed Mr. Rangaswami's amendment Government would find it difficult to proceed with the Bill for giving protection to paper.

HOUSE TREATED UNFAIRLY.

Mr. Jinnah protested that Government was not treating the House fairly. Members had read the Tariff Board's report and had come to their own conclusions. Government's proposals were not known to them till only a week ago and Government's reasons for those decisions were known only to-day. Now the House was told that either it must accept Government's proposals or Government could not proceed with the bill. Similar was the position with regard to bounty to steel. Here also Government had modified Tariff Board's proposal and Governments reasons for doing so would be known only when Commerce Member would speak to-day. Could Government expect members to examine these reasons on the floor of the House and come to decision at once? Could not Government take some members into confidence earlier and let them know its reasons for its decisions?

Mr. Acharya suggested that Government should seek the help of experts to further explore the possibilities of bamboo pulp.

Sir Hari Singh Gour characterised Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's amendment as unpatriotic as it would subsidize foreign exploiters to exploit the raw material of the country.

Sir Willoughby Carey warned that if the amendment was passed large number of companies would jump at the offer.

Sir Charles Innes assured Mr. Jinnah that while the Executive Government could not surrender the right of taking its decisions Government would see that after decision was taken it was discussed with the standing committee attached to the department or that a resolution was published giving Government's reasons for the conclusion before the Assembly was approached. As regards Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's proposal, it was more insidiuous than Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion which the House had already rejected.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's amendment was rejected by 52 against 36.

It was 4/50 p.m. The President adjourned the House till Monday, when further discussion on the paper resolution and paper bill would take place. Thus the House spent the whole day without finishing even the first item of a heavy agenda.

(*Wednesday's proceedings of the Assembly appear on page 8.*)

INDIAN IN S. AFRICA,

(Continued from page 7.)

parts of the Empire. If the British Government felt helpless then let the Government of India be allowed to settle the question with South Africa direct, if necessary by force of arms. Sir William Birdwood with his army in India was quite capable of bringing South Africa to their senses. (Laughter). There was no use going with folded hands like beggars. If the Government of India felt powerless let us tell Indians in South Africa that if they felt unhappy they could come back to India. In India there were hundreds of acres of land lying waste. They could come and cultivate them here.

The amendment of Mr. Karandikar was passed unanimously Government not opposing it.

Mr. V. Ramdas then added a rider to the resolution as amended urging Government to ascertain the conditions and views of the Indians in South Africa.

The resolution as amended by Messrs. Karandikar and Ramdas Pantalu was carried unanimously.

AGE OF CONSENT.

Sir B. N. Sarma then piloted the Government Bill raising the age of consent to 13 in case of marital relations and to 14 in case of non-marital relations.

The motion for consideration was passed.

Mr. Khaparde's amendment for present age of twelve to continue in case of marital relations was lost by 25 votes to seven

Mr. R. P. Karandikar moved an amendment for the addition of following new clause 4: Notwithstanding anything contained in section 2 sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife is not rape although the wife has not attained the age of thirteen years if he was married to her before the date on which this Act comes into operation and she had attained the age of twelve years on that date.

Sir B. N. Sarma accepted the amendment which was carried.

The Bill as amended was passed.

REMOVAL OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

The resolution of Mr. Ramdas for the removal of sex disqualification both in respect of voting and standing as members to the Council was not moved as one month's notice was required after the passing of Government resolution yesterday.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow, when the Reforms Report will be discussed.

(*Wednesday's proceedings of the Council of State appear on page 8.*)

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept 10.

The depression over the East United Provinces has disappeared after causing local heavy falls of rain there. Monsoon has been generally weak elsewhere. The temperature is appreciably below normal in the East United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East United Provinces, Central India East, and Konkan; and local in Upper Burma, Bengal and the West United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar, Kashmir, North-east Baluchistan, Gujarat, the West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Toungoo two; Sibsagar one and a half; Dibrugarh, Cox's Bazar, Jalpaiguri and Purnea one; Cawnpore and Lucknow five; Bahraich two; Mussooree three; Mukteshwar one; and Jubbulpore and Bombay one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in the United Provinces.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 10th Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 10th Sept. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	1 33	46 42	59 65	42 51
Fort	0 22	..	61 81	50 28
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 60	49 31	57 06	49 98
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Co.	—	—	—	—
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Sept. 11th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.		29.773
Temperature of Air	80.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9	"
Dew Point	73 9	"
Relative humidity of Air	81%	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86 0	"
Minimum do. do.	76.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, WNW, W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	139 miles	
Fall of Rain	0.95	inches
Total fall during month	1.81	"
Do, do year..	48.52	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th. Sept.	0.71	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Sep					Se				
Th.	10	1	59	27	8	10	7	44	17	9
		14	3	27	5		20	9	16	6
Fr.	11	2	44	26	9	11	8	21	19	2
		14	38	26	2		20	48	17	5
Sat.	12	3	34	26	8	12	9	10	20	5
		15	14	25	6		21	32	18	5
Sun	13	6	27	23	8	13	12	46	21	8
		20	41	26	1		14	54	20	6
M	14	9	39	24	6	14	2	40	18	9
		21	24	24	7		15	31	19	8
Tu	15	23	2	28	6	15	16	59	16	5
		11	38	30	6		5	1	14	9
W	16	10	37	27	3	16	3	48	17	6
		22	35	26	4		16	31	18	1

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept.	11 (Fri.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46m.
Sept.	12 (Sat.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 45m.
Sept.	14 (Mon.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
Sept.	15 (Tues.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
Sept.	16 (Wed.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.

PERSIA AND IBN SAUD.

(Continued from page 6.)

the van of the avenging hosts against Ibn Saud to maintain the prestige of Islam. If Riza Khan agrees and starts on a Utopian expedition where the small army of Persia is bound to perish by thirst in the desert, causing history to repeat itself, the enemies of Persia will find her again as prostrate and helpless as they desire her to be in order that they may prey on her unresting body. On the other hand, what an infidel Reza Khan must be if he refuses to do battle for the honour of Islam on an occasion like this which does not occur twice in a century? This is the situation in a nutshell. No Muslim patriot, in or outside Iran, is demented enough to inaugurate an offensive war with the odds tremendously against Persia. It behoves every son of Persia abroad to acquaint the men at the helm in Teheran with truth and facts. Persia has not the physical strength which can count in the coming struggle when Turkey and Afghanistan keep aloof. I hope every one interested in the future of the ancient country will join hands with others of the same honest frame of mind, irrespective of religion and creed, and lend strength to the elbow of the great Premier in refusing the peremptory demands made by intriguers who are not even honestly fanatic but who seek the opportunity of their life to be found in a disintegrated and prostrate Persia.

ZAM-BUK

Magical for the Skin.

LIKE the priceless healing balms of Ancient Rome, Zam-Buk owes its magical power over the human skin, to powerful curative extracts obtained from certain rare medicinal herbs.

Wherever there is pain or fiery irritation Zam-Buk is instantly soothing, and can always be depended upon to remove suppuration and inflammation, and free the skin of poisonous germs and impurities.

In eczema, itch, psoriasis, impetigo, ringworm, ulcers, bad legs, boils, abscesses, piles, poisoned sores, scalp diseases, etc., the complete efficacy of Zam-Buk is proved by thousands of remarkable cures. It is also the soothing antiseptic healer for cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc.

FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS.

Don't experiment with crude dressings and imitation ointments containing animal fats and cheap drugs. They can never do your skin the same good as Zam-Buk.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER

ZAM-BUK the unequalled remedy for all manner of skin diseases and injuries, is obtainable from leading stores and medicine vendors. In sealed boxes Re. One or Rs. 2-4 (family size). Full directions in twelve languages enclosed. 1.Z.496.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"We came to you for justice, but we have not got it," said Mr. Wadia to His Excellency the Viceroy when the latter refused to abolish or suspend the cotton excise duty in the middle of the year and only held out the hope that the question would be "considered" at the time of the next budget, which may mean anything or nothing. Indeed, if we may go by the past record of the Government of India we may safely assume that they will not let go the two crores and odd which they get from the tax—if they ever think of doing so—before the Provincial Contributions are done away with. And for ought we know when that time comes there may be some other pressing commitments of the Government to demand preference over the abolition of the excise duty.

In my opinion, therefore, it would be advisable for the millowners to meet Government on their own ground, viz., the consideration of the duty purely as a source of revenue. It is no use now reminding Government of the iniquitous origin of the tax or of their repeated promises to repeal it. The Government of India will lay their hands on their hearts, as the Finance Member is reported to have done recently in the Assembly, and say that they are quite aware of the injustice of the tax, that they will abolish it as soon as possible, but that the condition of their finances will not permit of their doing so at present.

Now this plea of the inadvisability of doing away with a revenue of about two crores which is at present obtained from the duty seems to have appealed to other persons besides the Government, for we found the other day Mr. Padshah arguing against the abolition of the excise duty on the ground that the money could well be utilised in schemes for the public welfare. To meet this sort of argument I would advance the following questions:—

(1) If money is required for the ordinary financial needs of Government or for any schemes that may be evolved for ameliorating the condition of the masses, is it not fair that the necessary revenue should be obtained from taxation the incidence of which is spread over as large a part of the population as possible, e.g., import duties, income-tax, etc.?

(2) If for some reason or other it is deemed advisable not to have resort to general taxation and to get the necessary money from industry alone, is it not fair that the taxation should be levied on all industries, at least all the major industries, e.g., jute, iron and steel, coal, tea, cement, etc., instead of laying the burden on one of them alone—the cotton mill industry?

(3) Again, if for some reason or other it is decided that the cotton mill industry should be penalised and that it alone should find the revenue, is it necessary that the impost should take the form of a tax on production which in hard times implies paying taxes out of capital?

To take the last question first, although it is true that the excise duty was originally imposed to penalise the Indian cotton mill industry, the Government of India will to-day perhaps be the first to say that the duty is not now continued with a view to penalise the industry. If that is so, the millowners and the public generally should bring pressure to bear upon the Government to take away the burden of this taxation from the cotton mill industry and, if at all the money is required to balance the budget, to have resort to general taxation or to the taxation of industries without making invidious distinctions. If the Government do not want to hamper the cotton mill industry, there is no sense in refusing to repeal the duty on the ground that the money is required by Government, when the same amount of money can otherwise be obtained without recourse to the Duty.

Mr. Wadia, it is reported, is shortly proceeding to England to lay the case of the millowners before Lancashire. This looks very much like the wolf and the lamb sitting down together for repast. I am afraid Mr. Wadia's voyage to England is as likely to be barren of results as his recent journey to Simla. The leopard cannot change its spots. Even if Lancashire is not actively hostile to the repeal of the excise duty, it surely will not willingly help in getting it repealed. At most Lancashire opinion may favour the imposition of restrictive duties on non-British imports of piecegoods and yarn into India. That will help Lancashire against Japan, but India will be left with the duty.—Yours, etc.,

AKUKMA.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN

CONQUEROR OF PAIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS

E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE OF THE COPIES OF THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

AT

SECUNDERABAD

Apply to the

DISTRIBUTING AGENT

for

H. E. H. NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

B. V. MUTHANNA, B. Com.

Ramakrishna Stores,

Market Street, SECUNDERABAD.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIF.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message says that Mr. Hiranand, C. I. D. Inspector has filed a suit against the Editor of "Mussalman" claiming damages of 7,500 for alleged defamatory article.

It has been decided to hold the first Sind Hindu Conference at Hyderabad in the last week of September.

Hindus of Gambat town of the Khairpur Mir's State have launched a campaign of Satyagraha against the House Tax, recently imposed on them by the State authorities.

A correspondent wires from Kolhapur:—The present and past Rajaramans had their annual Social gathering on the 6th September. The whose day was filled with a very interesting programme including the usual cosmopolitan dinner attended by nearly 300 people of all creeds and castes.

A correspondent writes from Indore:—At a public meeting of the citizens of Indore was held on 5th September the Indore City Scouts Association was inaugurated.

Mr. R. C. Bannerjee, Barrister, son of the late Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, has accepted the invitation of Mr. R. S. Sarma, Managing Director of the Amalgamated Newspapers, to take over the editorship of the "New Empire", a Calcutta evening newspaper.—A. P.

The Pudukottah Legislative Council passed the Compulsory Elementary Education Bill.—A. P.

Nothing better for

Backache

TO-DAY you may find it difficult to bend or stoop: your back feels as if it would break in two and you can find nothing to relieve your pain, but De Witt's Pills would give you the relief you desire. They will banish your pain and improve your health in many ways.

Testimonials from men and women in all parts of the world prove this, and a remedy that has already done so much for others cannot fail to do you good. Be persuaded to get a box to-day and you will quickly realise that you have chosen the best possible remedy for your ailment.

Ask Chemist distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

Eminent physicians and specialists prescribe and recommend De Witt's Pills for Backache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, and they are sold by Chemists everywhere at Rs. 2 for small bottle (40 pills) and Rs. 3 8 for large bottle (100 pills).

SATURDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER

EDNA MURPHY and HAROLD MILLER

IN

"LEATHER STOCKING"

INDIAN INTRIGUE! DANGERS, DARING!! SPEED, ACTION!!!

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

That Ulcerated Leg

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Are YOUR Kidneys Weak

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak kidneys load the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly you also have backache, or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. **Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric acid complaints by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.**

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating Thereof"

Some COCOGEM Facts.

COCOGEM was perfected and placed in the market late in 1923.

It was May 1924 before satisfactory Distributing arrangements were finally made.

In the short period between then and now no less a quantity than

2,000,000 pounds net

OF

COCOGEM

has been purchased by the Public in India.

This huge quantity of nearly 1,000 tons was sold entirely in small, sealed, sanitary tins and represents more than

750,000 Individual Purchases.

COCOGEM is now distributed by 20 Distributing Agents throughout India, Burma and Ceylon and is on sale in more than 2,500 Stockist Shops.

The average price to the consumer for this huge quantity of COCOGEM was Rs. 0-11-9 per pound.

This price was the same from Rawalpindi to Colombo and from Karachi to Rangoon.

During the same period the average price of common quality Ghee which is naturally adulterated was Rs 1-2-5 per pound.

Thus the net consumers' saving in actual money on these 750,000 purchases of COCOGEM was over

Rs. 4,00,000 ! !

This money stayed in COCOGEM consumers' pockets.

With this fact before you, can you continue to allow your servant to buy short weighted, high priced, and almost invariably adulterated Ghee?

Can you doubt for one moment but that this enormous sale of over 2,000,000 lbs. net in such a short period of time is full and conclusive proof by the Indian Buying Public itself, that COCOGEM is all we say it is.

If you are not a regular COCOGEM purchaser, buy a tin To-day!

Banish the adulterated, disease-carrying, animal fat called Ghee as well as other animal fats and manufactured goods of doubtful origin from your kitchen and join the host of people who use only pure, vegetable COCOGEM for all cooking purposes.

Ask Your Grocer For COCOGEM TO-DAY.

TEN CHAPTERS? PATHE SERIAL??

"LEATHER STOCKING"

Produced by C. W. PATTON. Written by James F. Cooper. Directed by George B. Seitz.

INDIAN PERILS DARING MEN BRAVE WOMEN

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

Commencing Saturday 12th September.

MOMBASA LETTER.

SPLIT OVER COUNCIL ENTRY QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Aug 12.

The question of two members from Mombasa for the Kenya Legislative Council is decided at last and the Government has accepted the names submitted by the Congress. Messrs. Pandya and Nehra have proceeded to Nairobi to attend the Council session.

It is greatly to be regretted that those opposed to Council entry should have formed an association and tried to create divisions in the Indian community. The Indian Association held a meeting of its members to consider the question of giving an address to the new Governor Sir Edward Grigg.

After a good deal of opposition from the dissenters a resolution that votes on the address question be taken from the members by sending a circular round was passed by an overwhelming majority.

The district committee, owing to the efforts of the Indian members there, had sanctioned an extra member to represent specially the landed interests. The Indian Association called a meeting of the Landholders under its auspices and selected Mr. Fazli Abbas, but was ruled out of order and he insisted to go on as he pleased and did not respect the chair. The president asked him if his selection has been confirmed by the District Committee.

The oppositionists have passed a resolution in their new association to give an address to the Governor when he comes to Kenya. On account of these dissensions the Governor may refuse to accept any address.

Reuter's wire informed us on Sunday that Sir Surendranath is dead. The Indian Association at once organised a meeting of condolence in the evening. Mr. C. R. Naidu of South Africa was also invited to come and speak on the life of Sir Surendranath. About two hundred people belonging to all the communities attended the meeting. Mr. J. B. Pandya occupied the chair. Mr. Pandya spoke on the life of Sir Surendranath and then introduced Mr. Naidu to the meeting. Mr. Naidu spoke in English and in very feeling language related incident after incident of the political, social and private career of the deceased. Mr. M. D. Joshi also spoke. The president moved a resolution expressing sorrow and grief at the death and sympathy towards the bereaved family. This was passed by the meeting in solemn silence, all standing.

CAPTURE ALL LOCAL BODIES.

SJ. SEN GUPTA'S ADVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Sj. J. M. Sen Gupta accompanied by Sj. Atul Sen, Sj. Bhudhari, Sj. Alder and several other leading gentlemen and volunteers arrived at Khulna on Friday when the Congress workers and the leading local gentlemen including the vice-chairman of the district board and the chairman of the Khulna Municipality accorded him a hearty reception with flags and garlands and shouts of "bande mataram". In the afternoon Sj. Sen Gupta met the Congress workers and the leading gentlemen of Khulna in an informal meeting and discussed with them the forthcoming election in 1926 and the appropriate elections to local bodies. He asked Congressmen to contest all the seats by setting up their own candidates and he promised every help he could render. He also visited the Congress office and attended the Charka Utsab which was arranged in honour of the president of the B. P. C. C. A public meeting was held at 5-30 p.m. In spite of the bad weather the meeting was attended by all classes of people. Sj. Sen Gupta, after tracing the history of the Swaraj Party and describing its programme, asked the audience to support the cause for which the Deshbandhu sacrificed his all. The best honour they could do to their departed chief was to carry on the work which he began. Sj. Sen Gupta again met the local leaders in an informal meeting and it was decided that the Congress must run candidates for the coming local and district boards elections. It was further decided that from this moment they must be prepared for the 1926 election. When the party left Khulna a huge crowd and all local leaders were at the railway station to gave them a hearty send-off.

CAMA PRIZE COMPETITIVE ESSAYS.

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invites competitive essays as under:—

Rai Aimai K. R. Cama Prize (Rs. 250):—Subject: "The Historico-geographical importance of the Pahlavi text "Shatroiha-i-Airan" as a reliable source of information, with a special critical explanation of Section 31 of the text". This essay should be written in English. It should be designated by a pseudonym and accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name and post office address of the competitor inside and bearing the pseudonym alone on the outside. The essay should be submitted to the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Institute at Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 30th June, 1926.

Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize (Rs. 225):—The period of the undermentioned essay invited for the above prize for 1925 has been extended to the 30th June 1926. Subject: "A lucid and thoroughly intelligible translation in English of the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 53rd chapters of the yasna, the chapters of the Spenta Mainyu, Vohu Khshathra and Vahishta Ishti Gathas, in due accordance with grammar and philology, with notes and comments, wherever necessary, and with the substance of the whole at the end."

The terms mentioned above for the first essay will be applicable to this competition as well.

JOY IN EVERY PUFF!

for they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco—Unadulterated, and WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT

PASSING SHOW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

50 for Rs 1.4 IN AIRTIGHT TINS

MADE IN LONDON

10 for 4 ANNAS IN PACKETS

MADE IN LONDON, ENGLAND BY CARRERAS LTD. 136 years' reputation for quality.

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Friends,

The undersigned has all along stood by you in the Khilafat agitation, and hence takes the liberty of addressing you a few words to-day. Friends, I beseech you not to be guided by the news you receive through foreign agency. It has often proved to be misleading. Under no circumstances fight amongst yourselves. Your enemies want to see you divided. Do not play into their hands. Do not condemn your old leaders. They are staunch Muslims. They would prefer to die rather than aid or abet any desecration of sacred places. Instead of fighting amongst yourselves, or condemning one another, or entering into endless controversies, Friends, spend your time in prayers, watch the progress with patience. Rely only on authentic cables, and take united action as and when necessary. May Allah befriend you and guide you aright! Amen.—F. P.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE CASE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. FLANDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 6.

The Bandra slaughter house case in which Capt. C. M. Flanders and one Kalekhan stand charged with various offences at the instance of Ismael Nurji Ulfat before the City Magistrate of Bandra is still pending.

Capt. Flanders in the course of a lengthy statement said that as he was satisfied about Ulfat having collected extra money he sent for a havildar of police. Thereupon Serjeant Ross came and satisfied that there was a case of cognizable offence and enough evidence for arrest, ordered a Police Naik to take Ulfat to the Police Station. Capt. Flanders said that he had not used any bad language or threat to Ulfat nor threatened him and his knowledge of Hindustani language did not go to the extent of his being able to frame a sentence that "he was a soldier and that he would kill him." The second accused (Ahmed Jungao) made more or less a similar statement adding that after the arrival of Ulfat in the room he left for his meals and he did not know what happened afterwards.

In reply to the Magistrate Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said that the accused ought to be charged under section 330 I. P. C. for wrongful confinement, causing hurt to Ulfat with the object of securing information about the bribing of Dr. Vakharia, and the staff, section 392 I. P. C., for committing robbery, namely, removing the list of collection from the pocket of Ulfat and causing hurt to him in that process. He should further be charged under Sections 503, 378 and 348 I. P. C. Counsel added that Section 390 being exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions the case ought to be committed. His Worship thereafter called upon Mr. Pradhan to address the Court on the question of the charges and other matters connected with the prosecution and the case was then adjourned to the 18th idem.

Have you tried RADIOSAN

—the vital force of life—for restoring the natural powers of vigorous manhood. Radiosan takes a firm hold of the nervous system, tones it up and helps you to extract the last ounce of enjoyment and pleasure from life.

Radiosan ensures clear mental vision and is a real rejuvenator.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

ESTABLISHED 1876, 49 YEARS AGO.
The Daily Newspaper with the largest circulation in South India.

The Hindu.

THEREFORE
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For rates apply to :—The MANAGER,
100, Mount Road, Madras. (P. Box 316.)

An Annual SUPPLEMENT is also published every year at the time of the Xmas, with useful information for reference at all times

FREE! CONSULTATION FREE

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO HEALTH SEEKERS

At the request of several patients, our Senior Physician Dr. N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc. (Managing Director of The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy. Ltd. Madras), will be again at Bombay and stays at the EMPIRE HINDU HOTEL, Empire Buildings (near Victoria Terminus) Hornby Road, Fort, from the 10th to 22nd of this month (September) both days inclusive (only for 13 days) and will undertake patients suffering from CHRONIC and COMPLICATED ailments, even left as hopeless by eminent Doctors and guarantee the cure.

Hours of attendance } 7-30 to 11-30 in the Morning. 2-30 to 6-30 in the Evening.

Telephone No. 22789.

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY LIMITED.

KURWA & KAJIJI,

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGINEERS' & CONTRACTORS'
TOOLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Inquiries and correspondence invited

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:
142-44, Abdul Reheman Street,
BOMBAY.

Telegram : KAYENKAY. Telephone No. 20633.

LARGE STOCK
HELD OF DIFFERENT GRADES OF
METALS
OF ALL KINDS.

A SLUGGISH LIVER,

IS the cause of irritability and depression the fore-runners of anaemia and debility. You cannot revitalise your system and disperse that sluggishness by taking crude mineral salt purgatives, it is a TONIC that you need. "KUTNOW" Powder is the finest tonic for a sluggish liver and a congested alimentary system that has ever been produced; it has definite tonic properties that purify and cool the blood and eliminates all trace of sluggishness and congestion.

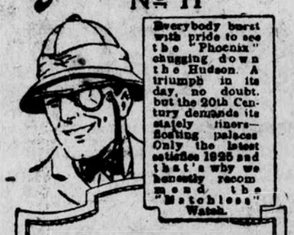
By banishing Uric Acid it disperses Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago and is invaluable to all sufferers from that bane of tropical climate—a sluggish liver.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.
From all stores and bazaars
Sole agents
for Bombay Presidency.
FRAMJEE & SONS,
14/16, Green Street,
FORT .....BOMBAY.

Notable Inventions

No 11


Everybody burst with pride to see the "Phoenix" chugging down the Hudson. A triumph in its day, no doubt, but the 20th Century demands its stately liners—floating palaces. Only the latest satisfies 1925 and that's why we honestly recom mend the "Matchless" Watch.

The "MATCHLESS"
Keyless Lever Watch
NICKEL ..... Rs. 19
Silver ..... " 24

Guaranteed Time-Keeper

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Catalogues FREE

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE IN
'Swarajya'
THE BEST FRIEND
OF
Merchants and Manufacturers

The popular Nationalist Dailies (English and Tamil) of Southern India.

For rates apply to:-
MANAGER,
"SWARAJYA."
40, Broadway, MADRAS.

"Reconstruction of Indian Villages" Special.
THE SEPTEMBER SPECIAL ISSUE OF
INDUSTRY
(JOURNAL OF TECHNOLOGY HANDICRAFTS & COMMERCE)
Offers every young man, ambitious man, progressive man of India something to do, something to accomplish in the wider service of mankind together with material gain to himself.
RUPEES THREE A YEAR
Elaborate endeavour has been made to approach all these people and you know the tremendous value of putting your announcement before these galaxy of best buyers.
IF YOU HAVE NOT SEEN A COPY WRITE FOR A FREE SAMPLE COPY IMMEDIATELY.
Industry Office, Shambazar, Calcutta.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.
Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calendar Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.
BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.